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When the Monthly Magazine was first planned, two leading ideas occupied the minds of those who undertook to conduct it. The first was, that of laying before the Public various objects of information and discussion, both amusing and instructive; the second was that of lending aid to the propagation of those liberal principles respecting some of the most important concerns of mankind, which have been either deserted or virulently opposed by other Periodical Miscellanies; and upon the manly and rational support of which the Fame and Fate of the Age must ultimately depend.——*Preface to Monthly Mag. Vol. I.*

As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read, whether it be for Amusement or for Instruction.——JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Bance Island, Sierra Leone River; January 11, 1815.

THE information and amusement which I have derived from reading your valuable Magazine, at this distance from England, have induced me to offer you a few remarks on a part of Africa, which, as far as I know, have not been published in Europe.

Much, indeed, has been written about the colony of Sierra-Leone. Dr. Winterbottom has been copious on this subject; but, of the island from which I now write, though its name may have transpired, many interesting facts remain to be recorded, which, I have little doubt, will gratify that portion of your numerous readers who delight in geographical enquiries.

This small island, interesting for its commanding position, is situated about twelve miles from the mouth of the Sierra-Leone river, which empties into the Atlantic, at about eight degrees of north latitude, and about thirteen degrees of west longitude. Surrounding Bance Island, and within a few miles of it, lie seven or eight other islands, of various forms and extents, but all larger than itself; these, however, are commonly called the "dependencies of Bance Island," as they all belong to the same person, and are regulated by whatever authority may preside at Bance Island. Tasso is their principal, and is about six or seven miles in circumference. Bance Island, though it was formerly considered the seat of government of the river in which it is situated, is extremely small, scarcely more than three-quarters of a mile in circumference. It is of an irregular form, rising in the highest part about forty or fifty feet above the level of the river, and is strongly fortified by regular batteries and forts, mounted with heavy cannon, situated chiefly on the western side, from which alone it could be attacked.

The houses and buildings in this island are few in number, but they are excellent in their construction and materials, and, by a judicious adaptation to the climate, are indeed rendered as convenient residences as in any of our West-Indian plantations, or even as good as European habitations; they also possess some degree even of elegance, are formed of stone, plastered in the inside, and kept perfectly white and clean. They are only two stories high, like most tropical buildings, but the rooms are lofty and spacious. Two hundred people could be entertained with comfort in one of the principal dining-rooms.

Store-houses, for British goods, which used to be sent to this country in great quantities, were erected here many years ago; these, and a magazine for gunpowder, with the houses for the occupation of the various persons who formerly resided here to superintend the factory, and the habitations of a few black residents and domestics, constitute the mass of buildings in this place.

There is a good beach here for building and repairing vessels of moderate tonnage. When this is required to be done, the vessel is run on shore at high-water, and the falling of the tide leaves her dry. The tide flows and ebbs about twelve feet perpendicular. Excepting this place for building and repairing vessels, there is no other convenience of the kind on this part of the African coast. The anchorage is good; but the channel, from the mouth of the river, is of difficult navigation, and is never approached without the assistance of an experienced pilot. Such assistance, however, is always easy to be obtained among the black natives, many of whom have been brought up to that employment.

Some spots of this island would admit of cultivation; but I do not find that, even at the most flourishing period of its commerce, there was much grown upon it, except in a few kitchen-gardens. This, I presume, to arise from the soil

of the neighbouring islands being of a better quality, on which yams, rice, cassada, and fruit, are cultivated, and conveyed here in small boats kept for that purpose.

The produce of Tasso, and the other dependencies of Bance Island, are cotton, coffee, rice, indigo, and some of the most favourite tropical fruits, but not in great abundance, such as pine-apples, oranges, plantains, plums, bananas, &c. &c. Nothing can be superior to the cotton of Tasso, which is by far the most excellent plantation for that article of any on the windward coast of Africa, but it has never been cultivated to the full extent of the capabilities of the place. The coffee also is of the very best quality; but unfortunately it is liable to the same observation respecting its cultivation as the cotton. The indigo is equally excellent in quality with any imported from our colonies, and the flavour of its fruits are no-where excelled. These islands were formerly well supplied with cows, sheep, goats, and poultry; but neither of these can now be procured, except at very high prices, as the whole of these possessions have been for some years suffered to fall into neglect, the abolition of the slave-trade having withdrawn the attention of the proprietor.

We have no horses in these islands, nor do they thrive well here. They are sometimes brought from the Cape de Verd islands, or from the more northern coast of Africa, but, becoming emaciated, they soon sicken and die. Mules answer better, both for pleasure and labour; but even these are of bad appearance, are few in number, of little strength, and of course afford no great profit.

At Sierra-Leone, however, some of the officers contrive to keep tolerably decent horses; but this is done at a very considerable expense. Through almost all the countries in this part of Africa, the labour of every kind is *manual;* and it would be as uncommon here to see a team of horses conveying large loads of stone or timber, as to witness in London gangs of men carrying ponderous bodies. The slaves here carry in their hands, or on their heads, all their burthens; and, when great weights are to be moved, there is no want of numbers to apply to the work, which they perform with admirable dexterity.

As to the population of these islands, I find the same difficulty in coming at any thing like certainty which I have experienced in all African settlements. The black natives do not like to be counted; indeed, they will not suffer themselves in any way to be enumerated. I should suppose, however, that fifteen or eighteen hundred is full as many as they ever contained, at one and the same time, and they are now reduced to a tenth of that number. During the most flourishing period of that abominable traffic, the slave-trade, from this place, the proprietors of this island had from seven to eight hundred native people, called *Grumetas*, who were slaves, constantly at work for them. These *Grumetas* were an higher order of slaves, if there can be gradations in slavery! They were brought up as shipwrights, blacksmiths, weavers, joiners, carpenters, bricklayers, and in various other arts; but, since the abolition of the slave-trade, these artizans have been dispersed among the surrounding nations, and are to be met in the Mandingo, Soosoo, Ballam, and Timarry countries. I have seen a few of them here, whose workmanship I closely examined, and I consider it not inferior to the same kind of work done by European artizans. These people had their wives and families, and lived in some degree of comfort; yet they were subject to be sold, torn from all they held dear, and sent to the West Indies, whenever it suited the arbitrary will or the pecuniary interest of their stone-hearted overseers. What an eternal disgrace to mankind, that this traffic in human flesh should ever have been permitted! It is impossible for any one in England, who never was an eye-witness of the slave-trade, to form any adequate idea of its intrinsic horrors!

The men in this vicinity are of large stature and strong-limbed, particularly the Mandingoes; many of them go naked. The women, when young, are generally very pleasing, and some of them are esteemed handsome, while they encounter no comparison with the fair complexions and loveliness of Europe. They are of the middle size, or rather below it; their whole figure is erect, graceful, and active; their countenances very cheerful, with fine white teeth; and they are remarkably careful of their persons. Previous to marriage they go about almost naked; but they are nevertheless, in the full extent and meaning of the quality, perfectly modest. An immodest action, or an improper word, never is committed or uttered by them. I never knew an instance of public prostitution in any independent Black settlement; and wherever

wherever I have known this curse of society to exist in Africa, it has either been in a British settlement, or in places where the natives have been corrupted by the Christians.

After they are married, the women in these countries wear a slight covering from the waist downwards, but all the upper part of the body still remains uncovered. They are patterns of fidelity to their husbands, between whom and their children their affections and labour are divided and devoted. I have seen instances of tenderness in these women, that would have done honor to the hearts of the best-educated females in Europe.

I cannot venture to extend the limits of this letter; or I could give very interesting instances of strong and disinterested affection among the black inhabitants, especially in the Soosoo nation.

Bance island, and its dependancies, are the property of ALEXANDER ANDERSON, esq. of Philpot-lane, London; who, in partnership with his late brother, occupied and improved them for carrying on the slave trade, and also for general commercial purposes, till that execrable traffic was abolished by the British legislature. These possessions were vested in the father of the present proprietor, by Act of Parliament, in the early part of the king's reign. Messrs. Andersons, at various times, laid out above 40,000*l.* on these islands, merely in buildings. They had many ships constantly navigating to and from England and the West Indies to Bance island; and thousands of slaves were annually transported from this little spot. To the honor of Messrs. Andersons, it must be acknowledged that they carried on this dreadful traffic in its least terrific and inhuman forms; and, by their instructions, the tragical horrors of the middle passage were, in some degree, mitigated. This place, when the slave trade was legal, put on all the pompous appearance of a military-commercial depôt. The agent of the proprietors was placed as governor over the whole; and through him every act, both civil and military, was administered. When the slave-ships were loading with their ill-fated victims, it was the custom of the governor to have large parties to dinner at his house, before which the British flag was hoisted, and the airs of a band of music promoted the circulation of the flowing goblet! But, since the abolition of the slave trade by England, a solemn, deep, and radical gloom and silence has for several past years, hung over this singular place. The ships soon disappeared—the hammer was silenced—the houses were deserted—the sounds of revelry were stopped—the oar, the hoe, and the spade, were laid aside—and idleness, want, and ruin, claimed empire over all that was motion and anxiety.—Till, on a sudden, about three years ago, we were surprized by the arrival of a military party, recruiting for certain West-India corps, sent for the purpose of picking up black soldiers on the coast of Africa! The governor sent the party to take possession of this island, and it has since become a barrack and depôt for BLACK RECRUITS!

Every intelligent and feeling person here views this system of recruiting as a most cruel expedient; and I hesitate not to pronounce it, in principle and tendency, equivalent to the slave trade itself, while it is susceptible of many irremediable abuses. There are two modes of *making* these black *soldiers*. The first is to give what is called a bounty of a few pounds; or, in lieu of money, some paltry trinkets, beads or shewy articles; upon the acceptance of which, the ignorant native slave is induced to take an oath of allegiance to—(I blush to write the honoured name,)—not one word of which does he understand. He then becomes *a volunteer-soldier for life*, and is sent off to the West Indies in the first transport ready to sail with recruits! The way in which this power may be abused, is by the officers making presents to the neighbouring chiefs and kings, who would not scruple to force their slaves to become recruits!

The other mode of getting recruits is by turning the captured slaves (who are condemned at Sierra Leone) into soldiers, after being captured on this coast from the Portuguese and Spaniards. Some thousands of these unfortunate wretches (whom you good people at home believe to be liberated) have been thus brought in and condemned. The whole of the able-bodied men are marched up from the slave-ship, and, after passing through the form of an oath, they become soldiers *for life*: the law expressly denying to captured slaves, the benefit of "*limited service.*" When the effects of such a law is known in England, I cannot doubt but a sense of justice and humanity will lead to its early repeal or modification.

It only remains for me to suggest that it would be as wise as just, in the friends of Africa, to turn their serious attention to the remedy of the many

evils which are consequent on the abolition of the slave trade, a measure which in theory is delightful, desirable, and promising—but which, in its unmodified effects, has been productive of ruin, oppression, and misery.

Some atonement is due to the people of Africa for the wretchedness which the vicious prosperity of the West Indian plantations have inflicted on this vast continent; and I conceive no better plan could be adopted than for a benevolent government to possess itself of Bance island and its dependencies, on which all the captured slaves taken on this coast might be placed in a state of immediate freedom, instead of being converted, *nolens volens*, into soldiers! Here they might be rendered happy and useful at a small expence, and the philanthropists and legislature of England would then be entitled to the blessings of thousands of their fellow men, whose mode of slavery has hitherto been changed chiefly in name and form.

PHILO-PARK.

*** *An interesting* POSTSCRIPT *to this valuable communication, relative to the climate and health of this coast, shall appear in our next.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Newcastle-upon-Tyne; May 14, 1815.

THOUGH some of the London prints have published accounts of the dreadful accident which happened at Heaton Colliery, on Wednesday, the 3d of this month; yet, as these paragraphs appear to be only short extracts from our provincial Newspapers, the Editors of which have omitted a description of the local situation of the mine, and other circumstances well known, and of course uninteresting to their readers in this part of the kingdom, I trust the particulars now transmitted you, will be deemed worthy a place in the Monthly Magazine. And, under the impression that your Journal is perused by many gentlemen connected with mining pursuits, I shall offer no apology for detailing some minute occurrences, or occasionally making use of technical terms, when applicable. Heaton Colliery lies a mile and a-half east of this town, and was won about twenty-five years ago. The workings are carried on in the high main coal, from the dip, where the engine pits are sunk to the depth of about eighty fathoms, towards the rise, where they may be twenty-five fathoms, covering on the seam, but here the present owners have put down no shafts. The inclination of the strata is nearly east, and by south.

To the west and north-west of Heaton-hall, are the wastes of ancient collieries, long since abandoned; and the conductors of the mine, well aware of the great body of water they would have to contend with when they approached these boundaries, had encreased the number of their steam-engines to three, (one of which is of the power of one hundred and thirty horses,) the whole being capable of drawing 1,200 gallons each minute; and, by this prudent precaution, had already freed themselves from the water pressing upon them from the west; but that accumulated towards the north-west was still to be let off. For this purpose, a drift was driven in a direction to perforate the old workings; near Heaton Burn, a little to the north, and by east of the hall, where the remains of numerous pit-heaps are to be seen. An up-cast dike of eight fathoms had just been passed through: this should have served to point out the spot where the miners of former times were, from necessity, likely to suspend their labours; and now all due precaution should have been used to guard against impending danger.

This drift in the stone had been driven in a sloping direction upwards, to regain the seam, and two feet of coal already formed its roof. At four o'clock on the fatal morning, Mr. Miller, the resident or under-viewer, visited the men engaged in this operation; and, a dripping of water from the roof being pointed out to him, he gave directions that the work should be squared up; and said, he would send in the borers at nine o'clock, with the next shift, to ascertain whether the water proceeded from the wastes or no. In less than a quarter of an hour after this conversation took place, the water began to run more freely through the chink, and the two drifters, becoming rather alarmed, sent their boy to apprize two other men, who were working near them, of the state of the mine; also directed him to go to the crane, where the corves of coals are delivered from the boardways into the waggon or rolly-way, and acquaint the whole of the men in the pit of their danger. The youth asserts, that no one was at the crane when he reached it: but this is altogether improbable; and no doubt is entertained that, impelled by fear, he made the best of his way to the shaft and escaped. The two workmen, first

first mentioned, had now quitted the face of the drift, and one of them, recollecting that he had left his jacket behind, proposed to the other to return and see how the *water was coming off;* but, at this instant, a frightful crash, accompanied by a violent gust of wind, which extinguished the candles, warned them that an immense torrent of water was rushing into the mine; they fled precipitately towards the working shaft, distant about a mile, and, as the water of course flowed first down the lowest level, reached it just in time to save their lives. The two men who were working near them, the boy before-mentioned, and fifteen other men and boys, who were on the rolly-way, were so fortunate as make their escape, but not till the last of them was up to his waist in water. Every possibility of retreat to those left behind was now cut off; and, shocking to relate, SEVENTY-FIVE human beings, including Mr. Miller, were shut up in the workings towards the rise of the colliery, either to perish by hunger, or die for want of respirable air; and twenty-four hours elapsed before the water rose to twenty-five fathoms in the engine-pit, if it could even then displace the air confined in the higher part of the mine. Some faint expectations were entertained during the course of the first day, that a communication might be opened to these unhappy people, by uncovering and descending through one of the old shafts, at Heaton Banks; but, before the scaffolding was reached, the surrounding earth fell in, and every glimpse of hope vanished. Workmen are now busied in clearing out a shaft in front of Heaton-hall, but, owing to rubbish which has accumulated at the bottom, and the carburetted hydrogen which is ascending in great profusion, much time is spent before that part of the workings can be inspected, where most of the pit-men were known to be employed when the accident took place. The sufferers, who thus found a living grave, have left TWENTY-FOUR widows and SEVENTY-SEVEN orphans, besides Mrs. Miller and her eight children, to deplore their untimely fate. I am happy to add, that a subscription is now on foot to relieve the pecuniary distress of their families. N.

P.S. Thirty-seven horses were in the mine at the catastrophe.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to request a slip from your tree of immortality, for my *Testudo Lusitanica*, with my particular civic respects to the readers of your Magazine, whether in number or volume, five centuries hence. Mine, not yet three years old, may not, it is true, reach the mature period of two hundred and sixteen years; a matter yet of small moment, whether to itself or me, provided he so long live in your deathless pages.

This is probably a variety, differing in certain respects from the *testudo græca*, celebrated in your last Number by Mr. Murray, particularly as it is carnivorous, rejecting lettuce, dandelion, and all kinds of green food and fruits. It was purchased in the market at Lisbon, in the spring of 1813, for some fourteen or fifteen pence, by the wife of a British officer, with whom it travelled across Spain and France until it arrived here. It was reported by the seller to be about a year old, and weighed, on the present May day, one pound, bating half an ounce. The livers of poultry are its favourite food, but it commonly subsists on any liver, or raw flesh, cut into shreds and in water, consuming a far less quantity than a blackbird, and making less excrement than a mouse, in truth, scarcely any. It eats scarcely any thing during the winter, remaining in a torpid state, in the corner of a room, or wherever placed. At any other season, it habitually fasts several successive days, in dull or cold weather, reviving with the appearance of the sun, and shewing a desire to eat by its briskness and action. It has never been observed to eat out of water, the mode of feeding it being to place it in a large dish, the water deep enough nearly to cover it, and the meat being cast in, it thrusts its head to the bottom and seizes the food as if a living prey. It drinks and remains in the water, seldom longer than half a dozen minutes, when, disinclined to eat, it generally shews dissatisfaction, and a desire to quit the dish. It swims well in a brook of clear water, appearing to enjoy it.

The sense of hearing in this animal appears not very acute, but it evidently notices persons and things around it, having bright and good eyes. It is of a fond and caressing nature, taking great delight in being nursed and placed close to the human face and neck, and having its throat stroked. It stretches out its neck, and erects its head toward the sun. A good-natured bitch of the harlequin breed has conceived a great attachment to the tortoise, and seems to think it her bounden duty to defend it from all intruders,

truders, sitting over it, nor would it be safe for a stranger, in that circumstance, to approach; the bitch even shews a desire to suckle it. It passes the day upon the garden mould, when fine weather; the night, in a bed room, being the most cleanly of all animals, and totally void of scent. With respect to the tortoise whilst young, it is not true that it is proof against all injury by the imposition of weight or any other means, since this one has apparently received a hurt in the thigh; and the tortoise would, doubtless, suffer pain on being violently moved or thrown about; as I have seen a cat, notwithstanding the old proverb, almost mortally wounded on being thrown from a considerable height.

There is, I am informed, a tortoise, upwards of a century old, in the archiepiscopal garden at Lambeth; and I recollect to have seen one in the garden of Mr. Gravenor, then an apothecary, and one of the chief magistrates of the town of Ipswich, in the year 1768. It was said to have been there either twenty-eight or forty-eight years, I have forgotten which; whether or not it may exist there still, some Ipswich correspondent may be able to inform you.

Somers Town. JOHN LAWRENCE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH I could gratify your correspondent, ΑΣΤΡΟΦΙΛΟΣ, who so indulgently notices my endeavours to be of some little use to call the attention of others to astronomy. But I know not the prices of any of the great works he mentions; and our catalogues in general are miserably deficient in foreign astronomy. And, as it seems the determination of our ministry not to suffer the Temple of Janus to be shut in our days, Urania and her sister Muses must suffer accordingly. I have barely seen Bode's Atlas.

I have an Atlas Celeste, published in small quarto, at Paris, about twenty-four years back, being an improvement on Flamstead's British Catalogue. There is little doubt but that it has been re-edited with further improvement under the auspices of that true friend to astronomy and the sciences and arts in general, (himself an astronomer and man of science, &c.) Bonaparte, against whose throne war is again raging.

Many years past, I saw a small and very desirable atlas, by Zach, none of whose works I have been able to procure. This mention brings to mind another friend to astronomy, in the person of the King of Saxony.

Would to Heaven, that, instead of warring against one of the great *foci* of science and of the arts, and against one of the greatest and best friends they have ever had, instead of setting up and pulling down kings, parcelling and allotting kingdoms and states, and transposing populations by hundreds of thousands like so many herds of cattle, we were mounting batteries of telescopes instead of cannon, making peaceful conquests in the heavens, exploring and dividing farther and farther the starry regions. And that London, Paris, Berlin, Weymar, Lilienthal, Bremen, Petersburgh, Copenhagen, Philadelphia, Calcutta, Dublin, Glasgow, Rome, Bologna, Elba, Milan, Toulon, Dijon, Marseilles, Vienna, were all in philosophic confederacy for the promotion of astronomy, peace, and general happiness. Peace might be eternal, if mankind were allowed to learn its habits, glories, and blessings.

Troston Hall. CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A SATISFACTORY classification in chemical science is an object of no mean importance,—how difficult to be attained, those acquainted with chemistry but too well know. The most perplexing part is that which relates to the rank of iodine and chlorine, and with which the basis of fluoric gas has, probably, some analogy.

I have, in my "*Elements of Chemical Science*," recognized three classes: the first comprehends the agencies of light, caloric, and electricity, as the effective energies to which chemical phænomena may be referred. The second treats of supporters of combustion; or of those substances capable of combining with inflammable bodies, thus—oxygene, chlorine, iodine, and fluorine. The third relates to combustible substances, such as the metals, sulphur, &c.

M. Thenard has proposed to place iodine in the rank of combustibles, because it combines with oxygen; and also chlorine, and these to succeed sulphur, with which they have an analogy, since, like it, they form acids in combining, whether with oxygen or hydrogen; and, after remarking that the acidifying principle resides not in them, but in oxygen and hydrogen, he adds—hydrogen, besides,

sides, is capable of acidifying sulphur, i.e. of forming sulphuretted hydrogen, which has the general properties of an acid.—*See Traité de Chemie, Tome 2, p. 745.*

It may be proper that I now give my reasons for dissent from such an arrangement:—1st. Oxygen, iodine, chlorine, and fluorine, are attracted by the positive pole of the voltaic circle; that is, they are negative with respect to positive electricity, whereas the metals, hydrogen, sulphur, &c. are attracted by the negative pole, and are positive with regard to it, or negative with respect to oxygen, &c. 2d. The four mentioned are entitled to the name of supporters of combustion, i.e. they combine with those bodies which are attracted by negative electricity, and generally effect their combustion.

On the whole, I think that acidity and alkalescence are mere affections of matter; thus, twenty-two parts of oxygen, and seventy-eight parts of nitrogen, form atmospheric air: reverse the proportions merely, and aquafortis is the produce. Again, potassium (a metal) and oxygen form an alkali; another metal, e.g. arsenic and oxygen, an acid. In a neutral salt, the acid and alkaline characters are extinguished. Many similar examples might be adduced. If Thenard says these combine with each other, thus chlorine with oxygen, forming euchlorin; —it may be replied, so do the combustible bodies, as, for example, sulphur and potassium, &c.

I do deprecate the mode of reasoning employed by Thenard, in his allusion to Sir H. Davy. It is certainly illogical, and may do on the other side of the British channel, but cannot be admitted on this side. I affirm that Davy has the exclusive merit of adopting the idea of chlorine considered as an element, and of maintaining it against considerable opposition, while some of his experiments appear pretty conclusive, though probably not decisive. But, lest I may be deemed to warp the meaning of M. Thenard, I shall let his own words speak.

Compare the following, *Traité de Chemie, Tome 1, p. 585,*—"M. M. Gay Lussac et Thenard la determinerent plus exactment, et firent voir qu'on ne pouvait *décomposer le gaz muriatique oxygéné qu'en le mettant en contact avec* un corps *capable* s'unir avec les *deux élémens* de ce gaz, ou avec l'acide muriatique; ils annoncèrent en même temps qu'on pouvait expliquer tous les phénomènes qu'il nous présent, en le regardant comme un corps simple, ou comme un corps *composé*. Cependant ce dernière opinion *leur parut plus vraisemblable*. M. Davy, au contraire, embrassa la primière, *l'admit exclusivement*, et chercha à la fortifier *par des expériences qui lui sont propres*—" with

Traité de Chemie, Tome 2, pages 745 and 746.—"Ce n'est que près de dix-huit mois après que M. Davy a considéré ces deux hypothèses, et a adopté la première, *qui nous appartient exclusivement*. Forcés de choisir entre l'hypothèse qui consiste à regarder comme un etre simple, ou comme un etre composé, nous avons donné la préférence à celle-ci. Depuis la decouverte d'iode, la nouvelle hypothèse devient la plus probable."

The second volume was published some time after the first; and the first, unfortunately for M. Thenard, before the discovery of iodine. M. Thenard's sentiments are disingenuous as they are unphilosophical. The title of Davy is clear and unequivocal; and the words of Thenard himself, to use the sentiment of Davy, "stamp a value on it."

Royston, Herts. J. MURRAY.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING fixed a piece of pasteboard in the frame of a dressing-glass, in which I cut an opening or slit, a little larger than the bulb of a thermometer, and of a sufficient length to let the whole extent of one of the prismatic colours pass through; and having placed a very sensible mercurial thermometer on an inclined plane of wood, covered with white paper, I placed the plane behind the frame sustaining the pasteboard on a table. I now set a prism, moveable on its axis, in the upper part of an open window, at right angles to the solar ray, and turned it about, till its refracted coloured spectrum became stationary on the table, placed at a proper distance from the window. The experiment was so regulated, as to let the rays of one colour pass through the opening in the pasteboard, and fall on the thermometer, which, when placed in shades behind the screen, stood at 50°.

Experiment 1.—Having arranged the thermometer, I allowed the red, or, more correctly speaking, the orange rays to fall on the bulb. In five minutes it rose from 50 to 58, or eight degrees.

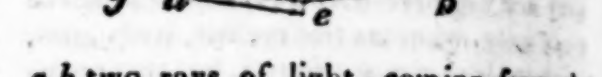
Experiment 2.—I lowered my thermometer to 50°, by plunging it in some dry

dry sand at that temperature, and then re-placed it on the inclined plane; on bringing the green rays of the spectrum through the opening, so as to immerse the entire thermometer, as in the former experiment it rose from 50 to 54, or gained 4 degrees.

Experiment 3.—Having again reduced my thermometer to 50, I placed it on the inclined plane, and, having allowed the violet rays to fall on it, the rise was from 50 to 51, or one degree.

So far these three experiments, assimilated as much as possible to Dr. Herschel's, would seem to confirm the inferences drawn by that celebrated astronomer. However, so early as the year 1802, when at Edinburgh college, attending Dr. Hope's scientific and interesting lectures on chemistry, I was led to doubt the conclusions drawn from those experiments. I did not, at that early period, venture to oppose such high authority.

Experiment 4.—Having finished the former experiments, I removed the pasteboard screen, and in its place interposed a sheet of white paper; this paper, on which the spectrum was received, I gradually approximated to within one inch of the prism, where it was properly fastened on a stand. The spectrum, at this distance, was a quarter of an inch in breadth, bounded on the one side by orange and yellow rays, and on the other by blue and violet; white light occupied the middle. This white light was much more powerful and luminous than the surrounding sun-beams; indeed, it appeared exactly like the light concentrated in the focus of a convex lens, which made me strongly suspect that it was likewise more calorific. Nor was I mistaken, for on placing the thermometer in those rays, it rose in ten minutes to 81; the heat of the neighbouring sunshine being only 70. The thermometer rose and fell alternately as it was removed in and out of the spectrum. From this experiment we must infer, that Dr. Herschel made his experiments, not only on the heat of the solar ray, but likewise on the heat accumulated by the conveying power of the prism. Indeed, it appears rather singular, that the action of this well-known instrument should have been so superficially investigated. Every glass wedge must produce a focal heat, for those rays in the vicinity of the angle must be more powerfully refracted than the others; consequently, at a given distance, the heat and light must be condensed. Let us suppose a triangular glass wedge, or prism, to be represented, resting on its base, in the following figure:



a b two rays of light, coming from the sun *s*, strike on the prism *c d e*. The ray *b*, near the base, is but slightly refracted; whilst, on the other hand, the ray *a*, coming through the upper refracting angle, is considerably bent towards a perpendicular. The letters *h k* represent the prismatic focus, for if the quantity of heat and light contained in the spaces *f g* is, by the refracting power of the prism, conveyed into the smaller spaces *h k*, consequently *h k* must be more luminous and calorific than *f g*. In my next paper I shall endeavour to shew, why the red rays are more calorific than the green or violet.

Experiment 5.—June 23, 1814, at half past two in the afternoon, the sun shining through an open window, fronting the west, I placed a highly sensible and correct thermometer (made by Mr. Bath, of the Cork Institution,) on a sheet of white paper, resting horizontally on a writing-table. In five minutes it rose in the full sun beams to 82½°, and, after remaining for some time stationary, I held a large prism at about one inch distance immediately over it, and in such a manner as to convey the rays of light as much as possible to the prismatic focus, and also to immerse the entire thermometric bulb and cylinder in a spectrum of transmitted light. I need scarcely again remark, that this spectrum was composed of median white light, bounded on the one side by orange and yellow, and on the other by blue and violet. In five minutes the thermometer rose to 101, or, in other words, the transmitted light was heated 18½ degrees above the full sun-shine, by passing through the prism. On removing the prism, the thermometer in five minutes fell to 85; and, on again immersing it in the spectric light, it rose to 101. About half past three I ended these experiments, simple in their manipulation, and obvious in their inferences.

J. Reade, M.D.

Cork, April 4, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT (*supra* page 317,) seems startled at my questioning the power or the justice of compelling the Bank of England to pay its notes in gold and silver. It is, however, my opinion, paradoxical as it may appear, that the Bank of England is, and ever will be, perfectly solvent; that it has good security in its coffers for every note in circulation; but that it never can be compelled to pay its notes in gold or silver, even if the Restriction Act were immediately repealed. Moreover, there are many strong reasons to shew that they ought not so to pay their notes.

Its notes are promises to pay on demand. These are its debts. Its effects are a store of gold, long ago accumulated and paid for out of its profits; good bills of exchange, all payable in two months or ninety days; exchequer bills purchased of the government; omnium and lottery tickets taken in pledge. For every article of these effects, except the gold, which is a dead stock, there is a corresponding note in circulation to the value of about 30,000,000*l.* Its effects balance its debts with a profit, and probably the gold is all profit. What better security can be had for payment? what more solid fund for the supply of a circulating credit can mercantile genius invent? Positively none.—Yet it is plain as church-way path, that, unless the directors of the Bank are insane, they will never pay their notes in gold, and never can be compelled to pay them.

Give the order to pay in gold and what will they do? They cannot pay every one. To issue, probably, six or eight millions of guineas, would only be to create a difference or agio between gold and paper, and to send the gold to the continent. They will, or they ought to stop payment instantly. Will not their notes then be discredited? No.—They will rise in value, and day by day purchase more goods. The acceptors, indorsers, drawers of bills in their hands, will all have to pay a great part of 30,000,000*l.* within two months, and will for this purpose be obliged to collect bank-notes, and give them to the bank-exchange for the bills. The government must do the same to discharge its debt to the bank. The dealers in omnium and tickets will bring back notes and take up their pledges. Thus, in two months, will the paper all have disappeared, and the Bank of England have proved its solvency.

The gold still remains in the coffers of the Bank; the proprietors of bank-stock are the only persons who have any money; land and goods sell for almost nothing; the quartern-loaf is at three-pence or less; the whole state is in confusion, till a just medium of circulation is provided.

If any of your correspondents can gainsay this clear deduction from the nature of a bank of circulation, which, under the management of a corporation like the Bank of England, is always solvent, yet will never actually pay in money, save for the purpose of carrying on a delusive system of credit, he will oblige me, by detailing the compulsory process, the *modus operandi*, (the manner of the operation,) which is to make such a bank rashly give away all its property, merely to sustain a fancied notion of generous punctuality, so palpably against its own interests.

When it is said, that the stock has been purchased with gold, it should be remembered the state, and not the bank, is accountable for the dividends; and that he who expects the national debt ever to be paid, is more credulous than the Jew *Apella* himself.

What is the consequence to be deduced from this. All such banks are mere machines for the circulation of paper credit. They lend their own bills in exchange for other securities. They pay or liquidate their debts, not with cash, but by a mere set-off, one debt cancelling another. They never issue gold but with the hope of its coming back again, and to keep up a sort of farce which is necessary to paper credit. —(*See Elements of the Science of Money.*) J. PRINCE SMITH.

Gray's Inn Square; May 1, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT the request of a Herefordshire farmer, in your last publication, I send you, for his information, the following extracts from a book in my possession, containing a letter on the subject from Dr. Ambrose Dawson, of Craven, in Yorkshire, to Dr. Monro, of Jermyn-street, London, written in the year 1777; and another from Dr. Dodswell, of Gloucester, to the same.

"Hydatids, sturdy, staggers, or turn-giddy, is occasioned in black cattle and

sheep by a bag of water within the skull.

"Sheep, of one or two years old, are most liable to this disease, and are found to turn about to the right or left, as the bag may be situated. On a careful examination of the head, after the disease has continued from six weeks to two or three months, a soft place is commonly found in the skull, about the size of a shilling, and almost always on the back part near the horns, and not unfrequently under one of them, when by accident the horn has been knocked off, and the animal cured, and it has even been struck off purposely with success. On discovering the soft part, it should be punctured with an awl, or some such instrument, made warm; when the sheep is to be thrown on its back, and by stopping its breath so as to make it struggle, a quantity of water is forced through the orifice, and sometimes also a part of the skin, or bladder; the sheep is instantly relieved by the discharge, and, if the bladder be entirely removed, perhaps cured by one operation, which is to be repeated in case of relapse. But, as this mode sometimes fails, it were better to trepan them, by raising the skin over the part affected, and with a proper knife take out a square piece of bone, perhaps an inch square if a heifer, but smaller for a sheep; and with a skewer, or any better instrument, properly adapted, draw out the cyst, or bag of water, replace the bone carefully, as well as the skin over it, and rub a little butter and salt thereon, or apply, what perhaps is better, a little warm pitch to it, and over that a layer of cloth covered with pitch also."

Feb. 16, 1815. G. A. F. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, Mr. Editor, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, to request information relative to the collateral descendants of Sir Thomas Bodley. We learn, from a biographical notice of this great man, that he was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Bodley, born at Exeter, March 2, 1544; and that, after founding at Oxford the library which bears his name, he died January 28, 1612. Now, if any of your numerous correspondents could communicate the names of his brothers, with particulars relative to their descendants, they would greatly oblige a

April 6, 1815. CONSTANT READER.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHALL feel myself under considerable obligation, if, through the medium of your liberal and entertaining work, some of your correspondents could transmit me a brief account, with any anecdotes that may be known, of Mr. James Love, who has long since made his exit to that "bourn from whence no traveller returns." He was an actor of considerable merit about the middle of the last century, and was particularly famous in the celebrated character of Falstaff; he had likewise some genius as a dramatist, several of his pieces having been performed with considerable success at Drury-lane Theatre, where he had an engagement. He afterwards became manager of the Richmond and Edinburgh theatres for many years.

Islington; April 20, 1815. J. D. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AN anonymous writer has written an intelligent tract, entitled, *Practical Observations on Telescopes*, an instrument in which he appears to be an experienced *connoisseur*. And, as this species of fine taste is rare, and also very costly, I have noted beneath a few of his observations, which all your scientific readers will feel to be either curious or useful.

1. Dr. Herschell's first catalogue of double stars was made with a Newtonian telescope, of not quite seven feet focus, and with only four inches and a half aperture, charged with a power of 222. The second catalogue was likewise made with a telescope of similar construction, but with an object metal of six inches and a quarter diameter, and magnifying 227 times. The third was composed with the same instrument, excepting the eye-glass, which was changed for one which gave the telescope a magnifying power of 460.

2. The highest magnifying power a Gregorian telescope will carry for day purposes, without overbalancing its illuminating power, will be given by multiplying the diameter of the large speculum by 20; for planetary observations, by 30 or 40; of an achromatic, by multiplying the diameter of the object-glass by 30; and for astronomical purposes, by 50: varying more or less, according to the goodness of the object-glass, and the figure and reflective powers of the specula, and the condition they are in, especially the state of the small speculum.

3. The best opera-glass is constructed with a single plano-convex object-glass, of an

an inch and three-quarters focus, the diameter about an inch, with which an eye-glass is used, about an inch double concave: the length, when in use, is about three inches: this magnifies full three times and-a-half, which is as much as can be used in a theatre.

4. The author advises those who need the help of concave glasses, to be content with as shallow ones as possible; and for distant objects to use a small opera-glass, which, having an adjustable focus, if it only magnifies once, will be infinitely better than a single concave, because it can be exactly adapted to any distance. Those who use convexes, should be content with as little assistance as will enable them to read a Newspaper by candlelight, always using a reading candlestick with a shade, to shield the eye from the glare of the candle: this is of the greatest assistance to the sight, by preserving the sensibility of the optic pupil, which inevitably adjusts itself to the brightest object.

5. The most difficult object to define in the day-time, and the best test of the distinctness and correctness of our instruments, is the dial-plate of a watch when the sun shines upon it, placed about one hundred feet from the glass.

6. The thirty-inch achromatic, furnished with three day eye-pieces, magnifying about thirty, fifty, and seventy times, will be found sufficient for all the uses of a day-telescope.

7. The astronomical Mr. Aubert always gave an unqualified preference to the forty-six inch, which has three object-glasses of three inches and three-quarters aperture, to all other telescopes. The treble object-glass forty-six inch achromatic, was Dr. Maskelyne's favourite instrument, and that which he made most use of.

8. The rapid rotatory motion of the earth prevents the application of a higher power than 300 times being used with any advantage.

9. It may be considered a general rule, that to find the most effective magnifying power of a telescope for planetary use, multiply the diameter of the object-glass by forty or fifty: to bear more it must be a very fine instrument, and the planet near the meridian; by the proximity of the object to which, the application of magnifying power must always be governed.

10. With a good achromatic, of forty-six inch focus, and a treble object-glass of three inches and five-eighths in the clear aperture, the author has seen that most minute point of light near the pole-star, with powers of 40, 80, 150, 250, 350, 420, 700; and even with 1123 times the small star was still visible. He regards the polar star as a test of the perfection of a telescope, as to its light and distinctness; because it is easily found, and always visible.

Feb. 1815. AMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS M. de Guignes has not explained the whole of the interesting extract given in your last Number, particularly the *dark regions*, permit me to supply it. An eastern author existed, called Abdias Babylonius, who is pretended to have personally known our Saviour, to have followed Simon and Jude into Persia, and to have taken the name of Babylonius, from having been first bishop of Babylon. He wrote "the Lives and Virtues of the Apostles," in Hebrew, which Eutropius, his disciple, translated into Greek; and Julius Africanus, into Latin. His writings are affirmed to be fictitious, in much relating to the Apostles, by Sixtus Senensis, Biblioth. l. ii. Al. Cosse, Dial. ii. c. i. p. 170. Baron. Annal. i. anno. 44, 51. Anth. Possevinus v. Abdias. Bellarmin. Script. Eccles. sæc. i. Jac. Gualter. in 1 Sæc. a Christ. p. 18. This man, in his Life of S. Bartholomew, (l. 8,) has the following passage, as literally translated into English. "Historiographers assert, that there are three Indies. The first is Indias, which extends to Ethiopia; the second, which reaches to the Medes; the third, *which makes an end, for, on one side, it has the region of darkness, on the other side the ocean.*"—*Tertia, quæ finem facit; nam ex uno latere tenebrarum regionem geret; et alio latere Mare Oceanum.*

This region of darkness was the northern part of the world, because, during certain times of the year, the sun never appears, and at intervals the air is misty, like twilight. This is an old opinion, and the *dark regions* are terms applied to the countries near the Arctic Pole, by Strabo, l. i. 10, quoting Homer; Plin. l. 4, c. 12, l. 2, 68. Solinus, Polyst. c. 12. Pomp. Mela, l. 3, c. 2, seq. Cæs. Bell. Gall. l. 5; and by the modern authors, Olaus Magnus, Maginus, Bofinius, Paulus Jovius, Sim. Maiolus, and Paul the Venetian, l. 3, c. 49. Paulus Jovius peoples this dark region with Pigmies.

As to the term *India*, it was a word commonly applied, both by ancients and moderns, to any region before unknown and far distant; because, among the ancients, the eastern regions beyond the Indus was deemed the end of the world. Gaspar Sanctius (Comm. in Isai. c. ii. num. 19, p. 36,) has this passage: "*India a nobis communiter vocatur quæcunque regio antea incognita, longeque dissita, quia ex incognitis longinquisque regionibus*

onibus ea quam Indus fluvius perluit, primum explorata est."

It ought to be added, that Mercator, Turnebus, Bocius, and several others, apply to America and the West Indies the following passage of Plato, in Timæus:—"Your city (that of the Athenians) is formerly reported to have resisted innumerable troops of enemies; who, proceeding from the Atlantick Ocean, besieged nearly all Europe and Asia. For then the strait of the Pillars of Hercules was navigable, having in the mouth, and, as it were, porch of it an island larger than Libya and Asia together, through which there was a passage to other neighbouring islands, and from them to a continent, adjoining the sea." This island he supposes to have been swallowed up by an earthquake, but to have been memorable still, by a shallow, where it stood, which rendered the sea innavigable. This shallow is supposed to refer to the large quantities of green sea-weed which Columbus found in his first voyage.

This passage of Plato is treated as fabulous, and justly so; but there is very good reason to think, that there are numerous passages in ancient history so regarded, which are founded upon events and traditions utterly unknown to us, perhaps often only perverted into romance by ignorance or superstition.

It is assuredly affirmed of Columbus, by Anth. Herrera, (His. Genes. Ind. Dec. i. l. i. c. ii. and iii.) that he was led to the discovery by some monuments of the ancients, and other proofs, aided by the ship-wreck on an unknown land, in 1484, of a person pretended to be a Spaniard, by some a Portuguese, and named Alphonso Sanchez, who died at Madeira, in the house of Columbus. This may be an invidious fabrication; but, there is sufficient evidence from authorities before the birth of Columbus, that, though the actual discovery might, yet neither the prepossession or attempt did, originate with him. F.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WHILE we appear to acknowledge the terseness of expression which distinguishes the French prose, we seem little affected by the melody of French verse; or rather, we are unwilling to admit that it possesses any melody whatever. It is, however, certain, that one nation can very imperfectly judge of those rules of harmony which govern the language of another. Laharpe, after quoting Voltaire's witty sarcasm, that "the English gained two hours a-day on their neighbours by eating half their words," and after observing that our inarticulateness, as to the vowels especially, seemed to shock the very principles of articulation, finishes by informing his readers that "the English too pretend to a harmony of their own, no less than their neighbours; and that doubtlessly they must be believed, provided they admit in their turn, that the harmony exists but for themselves."

However angry we may choose to be at the flippant remark of the French Quinctilian, (as the French themselves are pleased to call him,) we are, ourselves, in the habit of applying equally hard terms to the French versification; and, seemingly, for the same reason which influenced Laharpe; viz. that what we do not understand we cannot believe to exist.

The author of "Hints for the Education of a Princess" has asked, "What should we think of an epic poem, written in the measure of—

"A cobler there was and he liv'd in a stall?"

Here an attempt is made to prejudice the judgment by a ludicrous* association. There is no essential property of levity in the anapæstic measure, for it has been employed with effect on solemn subjects:

But when shall Spring visit the mouldering urn?
Oh! when shall it dawn on the night of the grave? BEATTIE.

The answer, however, is, that unhappily such is not the standard measure of the French, which is Alexandrine. It was, I believe, an old French epic, in twelve-syllable verse, on the subject of Alexander the Great, which gave rise to the term itself.

The syllabic emphasis which forms the peculiarity of English pronunciation, added to our close compress method of articulating, has led to this error in the recitation of French verse. In their poly-

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* Lord Byron commits a similar oversight in identifying a Romaic measure with a burlesque ballad: (see the Notes to Childe Harold.)

A captain bold of Halifax, who lived in country quarters.

Set the rhythm to a different sense, and the ludicrous air disappears:

The mountains lift their verdant heads, the snows in torrents rolling.

syllabic

syllabic words, the French do not lay an emphatic stress upon one syllable more than on another: the emphasis is evenly distributed. The French detect an Englishman by the emphatical importance which he gives to one syllable over the rest. It is this habit, peculiar to his own language, which induces him to cut short the time of the French heroic; which, however, should be read, not with the usual huddled dance of cadences, but slowly and distinctly, with a slight impalpable breathing on the unaccentuated vowels; (except where vowels meet, when they are melted into each other:) as these equally contribute with the accentuated vowels to fill up the syllabic complement of twelve times. Let the verse of Racine, on a dragon, be marked in compliance with the vulgar error:

Sa|croupe se ré|courbe en re|plis tortu|eux,

it will appear anapæstic, and equivalent to—

Oër | thee may the | tempest in | gentleness | blow;

but, if it be marked according to the true rhythm, and recited, not 'trippingly on the tongue,' but with the proper elongated tone and open enunciation, it will exactly answer to the six-feet, or twelve-syllable, old-English heroic:*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sa	crou	pe	se	récourbe		en	ré	plis	tor	tu-	eux.

Caught by the horse-hair plume that dangled on his head.

It might be asked, "what should we think of an epic poem, or a tragedy, in the metre of Drayton's Polyolbion?" without exciting any thing of a smile; and such as the metre of Drayton, is that of Corneille and of Voltaire.

The following lines, seemingly copied from Addison, exceed the original in sonorous grandeur:

Ou tel que du vrai Dieu les ministres terribles,
Ces puissances des cieux, ces êtres impassibles,
Environnés des vents, des foudres, des éclairs,
D'un front inaltérable ébranlent l'univers.
HENRIADE.

Or, as the true God's awful ministers,
The powers of Heaven, impassive beings, wrapt
In whirlwinds, thunders, lightnings, lift unchang'd
Their calmly dreadful brow, and rock the world.

The charge of mechanical, so constantly preferred, seems at least as little deserved by the French couplets as by those of Pope: but, in fact, the French verses often flow easily into each other:

Que dis-je? ah! libre enfin des chaines de la ville,
Ne pourais-je à mon gré, solitaire et tranquille,
Confier aux hameaux le reste de mes jours?
Le luxe des cités et le faste des cours
N'ont jamais ébloui les régards du poëte:
Il songe, en les fuyant, à la douce rétraite
Où sur des frais gazons, sous les ombres verds,
Il pourra mediter et soupirer les vers.
Légouvé.

Why may I not, free from the dungeon'd town,
Alone and tranquil, call my hours my own,
And trust to hamlets my remaining days?
The city's pomp, the court's voluptuous blaze,
Has nought that dazzles in the poet's eyes:
In thought to that serene retreat he flies,
Where on fresh turf, beneath some verdant plane,
He may, at leisure, muse and sigh his murmur'd strain.

With examples of imitative harmony their poetry abounds:

Diversified echo.]

Sous les coups rédoublés tous les bancs rétentissent:
Les murs en sont émus: les voûtes en mugissent;
Et l'orgue même en pousse un long gémissement. BOILEAU.

Beneath redoubled blows the benches ring;
The firm walls rock, the vaulted roofs rebound;
And the deep organ breathes a long and groaning sound.

Distant sound.]

L'air sifle, le ciel gronde, et l'onde au loin mugit. VOLTAIRE.

Air whistles, roars the heaven, the surge at distance howls.

Extended space.]

D'où l'oeil découvre au loin l'air, la terre, et les flots. ID.

Whence air, and earth, and sea, rush boundless on the sight.

The lively airiness of the French lyric measures may be instanced in the following

* Mr. Grant, in his intelligent essay on Ancient and Modern Prosody, quotes, as evidently anapæstic, the line "*Il suffit qu'il soit homme et qu'il soit malheureux*;" but it is only anapæstic when pronounced in the English manner; and no Frenchman would read it so.

lowing paraphrase, from an ode of Horace: 2, 8; in Barinen:

Helas! il te sied trop bien
D'etre parjure et volage:
Viens tu de trahir ta foi?
Tu n'en es que plus piquante:
Plus belle, et plus séduisante;
Les coeurs volent après toi:
Par le mensonge embellie,
Ta bouche a plus de fraicheur;
Après une perfidie,
Tes yeux ont plus de douceur.
LAHARPE.

But their lyrical numbers are, also, sometimes majestic, and sometimes soothingly tender: the fall from a long to a short verse is, in that language, inexpressibly pleasing:

Ont-ils perdu l'esprit? ce n'est plus que poussière
Que cette majesté si pompeuse et si fière
Dont l'éclat orgueilleux étonnait l'univers:
Et dans ces grands tombeaux où leurs âmes hautaines
Font encore les vaines,
Ils sont mangés des vers. MALHERBE.

Could those haughty spirits die?
That fierce and vaunting majesty,
Whose pompous glare a universe dismay'd,
Is now but ashes and a shade:
And deep within those tombs of massive state,
Where still their souls affect the great,
On each majestic form
Riots the ravening worm.

Le malheur de ta fille au tombeau descendue,
Par un commun trépas,
Est-ce quelque dédale où ta raison perdue
Ne se rétrouve pas?
Elle était de ce monde, où les plus belles choses
Ont le pire destin;
Et rose, elle a vécu ce que vivent les roses,
L'espace d'un matin. MALHERBE.

Is it some labyrinth strange and wild,
Where lost thy reason strays;
That she, alas! thy hapless child,
Within the common grave decays?
She was a thing of this frail earth,
Where fairest creatures soonest fade;
A rose, she had a rose's birth,
And wither'd by the evening shade.

It is singular, that the earlier French poets, like our own, indulged the freedom of running their couplet verses one into the other; which the French call *enjambement*. This practice, as with us, may have been judiciously discontinued; but it seems to prove a strength and flexibility in the French metre, which we are commonly very unwilling to recognize. The curiosity of the following extract from the ancient and rare poem of "the Divine Week," will excuse its length.

Trois fois cinquante jours le général naufrage
Dévasta l'univers: enfin d'un tel ravage
L' immortel attendri, n'eut pas sonné si-tôt
La rétraite des eaux, que soudain flot sur flot
Elles vont s'écouler: tous les fleuves s'abaissent:
La mer rentre en prison: les montagnes renaissent:
Les bois montrent déjà leurs limoneux rameaux:
Déjà la terre croit par le décroit des eaux:
Et bref la seule main de Dieu darde-tonnerre
Montre la terre au ciel et le ciel à la terre.
DU BARTAS.

Thrice fifty days the universal flood
Devastated the globe: but, touched at length
With that drear havock, scarce th' Eternal bade
The deeps retreat, when sudden wave on wave
Slides soft away, the rivers smooth subside;
The sea within its rocky prison rolls;
The mountains re-emerge; the woods put forth
Their slimy boughs; encreasing earth now gains
On the decreasing waters: the sole hand
Of thunder-darting Deity displays
The earth unto the heavens, the heavens to earth.

Bristol, April 20. HERMES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

ENOUGH certainly has been said respecting "detonating balls," and, if in consequence they cease to become the play-things of children, so much the better. At the same time I beg leave to remark, that more of danger is attached by your correspondent, Mr. J. Murray, to the handling the fulminating silver, of which they are composed, than it really deserves, as I have often made more than a hundred grains at a time, and taken it from the filter with a spatula, or knife, without any accident. I do not mean that great caution should not be used in experiments of this kind, but exaggeration of danger often prevents the complete investigation of the properties of these curious compounds. There are three distinct sorts, bearing the respectable names of the discoverers—Berthollet's, Chenevix's, and Howard's. The first is by far the most dangerous; the last is prepared with much more facility than the second; and, as I have often made

made considerable quantities of it for my own private amusement, the method I adopted may not be unacceptable to some of your numerous readers. I dissolved one hundred grains of pure silver in three ounces of the strongest and purest nitric acid, diluted with two ounces of distilled water, assisted by heat. When the solution was complete, and sufficiently cooled, I added three ounces of the purest alcohol I could obtain by re-distilling the spirit of wine of commerce, several times, over muriate of lime that had been previously submitted to a white heat, and just suffered to cool. The alcohol was added to the solution of silver, in a tall cylindrical glass vessel. If bubbles of ether did not speedily begin to appear, I placed the glass vessel in a large bason of hot water, near to boiling, which soon causes the desired effect, till the most violent action and reaction ensue, producing a large quantity of nitric ether, which I have sometimes collected in appropriate vessels, and in the mean time a white powder is gradually precipitated. Immediately on the effervescence ceasing, I pour off the supernatant liquor, and add some quantity of distilled water; this also is poured off, and the powder then thrown upon a filter, and still further washed with added portions of water. The powder is then suffered to dry in air, (invariably amounting to more than the weight of silver employed,) and may be removed into small phials at pleasure. It is requisite to be particular in adding water upon the action ceasing, to prevent the reaction of the nitric acid upon the powder, which would speedily convert it into a simple oxide, possessing no detonating property.

A glass rod dipped in concentrated sulphuric acid, and instantly applied to a few grains of it, a violent explosion ensues. Light changes the colour, but takes not away the detonating power. Heat, a blow, or friction, have the same effect as the sulphuric acid. It is considered as the most virulent of metallic poisons, producing on animals dreadful convulsions, when taken in small quantities only.

Mr. Murray states in his letter, in your last Number, "a series of experiments which I have had the good fortune to institute on vegetable poisons, &c." May I be permitted to ask Mr. Murray, if he have made any analysis of these vegetable poisons, and of the *eau medicinale*, to enable him to corroborate the conclusion of Mr. Want, of its being identical with the *Colchicum autumnale*? Or does he wish us preposterously to believe in their identity, from any apparent sameness of action on the nerves of frogs? Will Mr. Murray have the goodness to inform us if sedatives, thus applied to nerves, produce the same effect as when taken into the stomach? Or does he mean they will act by paralizing the muscles in the same manner as if the nerve be tied up or cut in sunder? Enquiries of this kind are highly interesting; it is desirable they should be explicit and easily understood.

Ipswich; March 6, 1815. J. A.

N.B. Fulminating silver does not fire gun-powder when placed upon it, or mixed with it loosely; but envelop them in paper together, and the whole will be exploded and fired together, by being struck violently with a hammer upon an anvil, or some other hard substance, as I have found upon trial.

I paid for a new edition of Holden's Directory some years ago; will any of your readers do me the favour of informing me if it be yet published?

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE recent regulations adopted by some of the leading farmers and land-owners, in this and other counties, on the recommendation of the grand-jury at the late summer assizes, particularly in the Bury district, to prevent the poor from gleaning, (a custom which has been established, without any local restrictions, from time immemorial,) *except at certain hours of the day*, appears to have excited, as was naturally to be expected, considerable dissatisfaction among the indigent and labouring part of the community; and which would seem, on reflection, to be an unwarrantable act of a self-constituted authority, equally at variance with every acknowledged principle of rational freedom and vital Christianity.

So unjust and unprovoked a combination of the principal owners of landed property, immediately following the restoration of peace, when the poorer classes were encouraged, by the late national rejoicings, to indulge the reasonable hope of soon experiencing some little abatement of their long and cruel sufferings, occasioned by a protracted war, is surely deserving of public exposure and abhorrence, unless some cogent reason can be assigned to demonstrate the necessity or propriety of the measure.

Against any attempt to defend this obnoxious proceeding of the landed interest, on the broad ground of public necessity, there

there exists, I apprehend, a moral impossibility. To show its accordance, in the slightest degree, with the plain principles of sound policy or prudence, will greatly exceed, I firmly believe, the ordinary powers of human ingenuity. In fact, it strongly betrays, both in its avowed advocates, as well as in its original projectors, the most deformed and hideous features of unfeeling cruelty and avarice. Every unprejudiced observer, accustomed calmly to notice the progress and vicissitude of passing events, will necessarily view it as an artful and wicked contrivance of the landed interest to aggrandize themselves at the expence of the impoverished part of the people; till a clear and satisfactory explanation into the real causes of this new sort of general bye-law, or local regulation, shall have publicly appeared in an authentic form. That its immediate operation will not fail to prove highly detrimental to the true interest and welfare of the labouring poor, no reasonable doubt can be entertained. And it will not, I think, be hastily pronounced a mere gratuitous or random assertion, void of any solid foundation, to represent this odious transaction of the agricultural body, as indicating a manifest intention entirely to exclude the industrious and destitute poor from every fair prospect of obtaining, by their own voluntary and personal exertions, (at a time when all the necessary articles of life continue to maintain an exorbitant price,) any effectual or serviceable relief for themselves and their starving families. For the natural consequence of this arbitrary act will, unquestionably, prevent them from deriving, in future, any real or lasting advantage in the annual exercise of a lawful privilege, which has hitherto been an unfailing source of substantial benefit; and, probably, a principal cause of the long and undisturbed state of the public tranquillity during the late most expensive and sanguinary war.

That there is a design in agitation to reduce the poor in general to a hopeless state of absolute dependence on the casual and ostentatious bounty of the rich, the present ungenerous system of total exclusion from the usual liberty of gleaning at all hours of the day, renders abundantly evident to the meanest understanding. Indeed the recent regulation may be justly regarded as the certain forerunner of a settled determination in the landed interest, entirely to abolish the common and long-established custom of gleaning altogether. To this final result, their general proceedings, of late years, (the apparent object of which is, under various pretences, and by gradual degrees, to offer every possible impediment which can be devised, to discourage the industrious poor, thousands of whom, from their tender age, are incapable of any other useful employment, in the pursuit of their usual occupation at this season of the year,) have a direct and uniform tendency.

This would plainly and clearly appear to be the ultimate purpose of the present prohibition, unless some satisfactory reason be adduced to justify its general adoption at this particular period. No colourable pretext or cause, that I know of, have yet been offered in support of the new and extraordinary regulation concerning gleaning, by which the poor sustain a serious injury, and the farmers receive a proportionable benefit; in taking advantage of the stated intervals to turn his horses and cattle into such fields as are cleared of corn at a late hour of the day, (which he may, at any time, so order and direct to suit his own private profit and convenience,) to consume and destroy the scanty remnant left upon the ground; which has, from the remotest periods of antiquity, ever been regarded as the common and undoubted property of the poor.

That the more powerful and opulent part of the laity should sedulously endeavour, by all practicable means, to circumscribe the narrow bounds of human liberty, and oppress the labouring poor with unnecessary rigour, is, indeed, a lamentable circumstance of common occurrence, that deserves the severest reprobation of every liberal and enlightened mind. Yet so it is, even in a country which claims a paramount precedence in the foremost ranks of justice and humanity; and which proudly boasts a superior degree of political and social liberty over the rest of the civilized world! Our provincial magistrates, and their humble imitators, the principal farmers and landowners, would seem, by their general proceedings at the quarter-sessions, to regard the groveling croud of a hungry plebeian population below them, as an inferior order of human beings; whose only duty consisted in a careful attention to the obvious rules of passive obedience, and an implicit submission to the ruling powers. They are probably prompted and encouraged to pursue an arbitrary course of conduct, from a full conviction of the total inability of the poorer classes openly to assert and enforce their imprescriptible

scriptible right of gleaning, at all hours, without being subject to any interruption; or to oppose any effectual resistance to unmerited oppression. But that any clergyman of a Christian church should be found, actuated by a similar spirit of inconsiderate selfishness and harsh insensibility, deliberately putting his name to the prohibiting regulation in question, can hardly fail to excite both sorrow and surprize in every true friend of his country, and defender of the British constitution.

BENEVOLUS.

Ipswich; Sep. 14, 1814.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I SHOULD not have imagined occasion would have arisen, at the present period of generally-diffused information, to have noticed such ignorance of the most familiar commercial principles as occurs in the comments of your correspondent upon the bankruptcy of bankers; and I confide in the liberality which has ever distinguished your most valuable Magazine, that opportunity will be afforded me for pointing out the fallacy and mischievous tendency of his angry strictures.

Does your correspondent expect that he will convince any person, that what is misfortune in one class of persons, is "moral delinquency" in another? That whilst one bankrupt escapes, by restoring all remaining property to his creditors, another bankrupt, after similar restitution, should be farther visited with "personal punishment?"—These, Sir, may be the conclusions of a vindictive creditor, but they are no proof of wisdom or of justice. Insolvency, in general, is considered in too trivial a point of view; and bankrupts, who have squandered away the property of their creditors, obtain their release with at least equal facility with the honest, yet unfortunate, debtor. But this remark cannot be restricted to any one class of traders. Improvident characters and speculators are found in all trades, and let us not attack one set of agents, when the mischief lies in the system itself.

Mr. Prendergast's view of the subject of banking is a very peculiar one. According to his theory, the banker has neither "necessity of risk," nor "possibility of failure."—"Men lend him money and receive no interest."—"He does not trade upon his own capital, and his profits are certain." In short, nothing less than *original sin*, and inclination for wickedness, can ever lead him into insolvency! The whole of this statement may be very needful for the purpose of calumniating a profession, or misleading the public opinion; but, at the same time, it is very untrue, and, if in any manner confided in, would be the cause of much mischief.

The failure of a banker is an extraordinary event, and therefore attracts much attention, even from those who do not suffer from his insolvency. The common cause of such failure, is the insolvency of the debtors of the banker; for, in spite of such half-informed persons as your correspondent, tradesmen will borrow of the banker, and he has no talisman to ensure his repayment. If his debtors break, his own property is deteriorated; and he might close his doors if he refused to lend money upon the trade bills of his customers, or required the mortgage of an estate as a security for every loan.

There are exceptions, undoubtedly, to this general cause of insolvency. Men, for the delusive prospect of gain, will hazard more than they are worth, and consequently involve others in the ruin of their speculations. But what class of traders is exempt from this imputation? Does it not attach to every description? And is it not most unjust to load one branch of the community with the obloquy which arises from the delinquency of scattered individuals?

The first requisite of a banker is money, and his stake in the hazard of business is* greater, in proportion to his profits, than that which is embarked by any other description of tradesmen. If he is not known to possess much property at the outset, his neighbours will not give him their confidence. If he is imprudent in his advances, or embarks in a variety of trades or in speculations, the public are perfectly competent to the exercise of a proper vigilance, without the inefficient and unwise enactment of a penal statute. There is a quackery in legislation as well as in medicine, and insolvent debtors' bills and new bankrupt laws are of this class. So many of the trades of peace have been ruined, such competition prevails in every branch of remaining trade, and so enormous are the demands in the way of taxes, to support a war system and an extravagant government, that men's minds are on the

* Mr. Colquhoun's *guess* at the capital of country-bankers, is *erroneous*. It is another instance of that gentleman's fondness for *round numbers*.

stretch to devise the means of living; old principles of morality are shaken, and there is a bias formed in the inclination of an embarrassed man, to escape from his difficulties by wronging his creditors.

This is strikingly exemplified in the *operation* of the Insolvent Debtors' Act, which is as different from its *theory* as darkness is from light. Never was an act founded upon purer principles, or more likely to promote justice during an era of peace, when men are not made dishonest by excessive taxation, nor desperate by commercial embarrassments. But the number of insolvent debtors is greater than has heretofore been known. There is less reluctance at incurring debt, and greater necessity for giving credit, than ever; and this act turns the balance of temptation on the side of dishonesty, leaving the creditor, who has been defrauded of his property, to the derision of his debtors; and tempting him, in the season of embarrassment, to pursue the same familiar career of dishonesty and deliverance.

And, what is truly the cause of the columns of the Gazette being filled with bankruptcies, our gaols with debtors, and the minds of traders with discontent? It is to be found in the prevalence of a war spirit and a war system; in that jealousy and quickness of quarrel, which support the government in every act of hostility, for which they can find the shadow of an excuse. The majority of the people blindly uphold this sanguinary system, and none more earnestly than many of the most strenuous advocates of the Bible Society, who praise with their lips the blessed Gospel of Peace, yet violate its most holy precepts, in hesitating not to spread death and misery over the beautiful earth!

Taxes are the deadly, but inevitable, fruit of the poison-tree of war. A paper circulation is become an essential part of our commercial system; and nothing can correct the numerous disorders of the state, but a perseverance in peace, and a change in the dispositions of the people and government towards neighbouring nations.

Birmingham; P. M. James.
April 10, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I LATELY by chance met with a letter from Colonel Mauby, publicly addressed to the Humane Society, on the subject of his own inventions, where he says, speaking of a method of saving people from a wreck:—"The ladder might be also made buoyant, by means of the excellent invention of Mr. Echauzer, the life-preserving cork mattress, a subject which has already engaged the attention of this benevolent society." And then follows this note:—

"I feel a desire to give publicity and commendation to the ingenuity of every person who employs his talents for the public good.

"Last winter, I also learned, that Mr. Constantine Jennings, who has been patronized by Lord Stanhope, has procured a patent for stuffing hammocks with raspings of cork, and that he has refused a considerable sum for it.

"Also, that the parliament have rewarded several inventors of various means of saving seamen's lives."

Now, permit me to claim a place for a short extract from Nicholson's Philosophical Journal of October, 1810, p. 134, 7th article, entitled, "*A Scheme for Preserving the Lives of Persons Shipwrecked;* by G. Cumberland."

"I take the liberty to propose the publication of some crude reflections on a subject of very great national importance; and, although once presented to the admiralty,* without producing even an acknowledgment, I feel that you will not think such an idea fit to be totally rejected; as, if not immediately put into practice, it may, by being recorded, be the means of ultimately producing, from better heads, some improved provisions that shall render naval services less dangerous to those who are the support, the defence, and the bulwark of the nation.

"The grandson of the man who first invented the bending of ship-timber, by means of hot sand, in the very cases which are now filled with boiling water; who ruined himself by expending £16,000 to enrich his country, was rewarded with a delusive patent, and left his children in want; may be allowed to be disinterested, in any proposal he makes for the benefit of a navy, that, as individuals, has only been to them productive of disappointment and irretrievable loss.

"About six years past, a solitary inhabitant of a promontory projecting into the Severn-Sea, called Weston-super-Mare, I amused myself much among the rocks there, and spent many hours studying the action and forms of water when impelled in the figure of a wave; it being my opinion, at that time, as it still is, that the forms water takes from motion are so determined, that, even in sculpture, they

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* My letter was addressed to Lord Melville, when first lord.

may

may be represented with correctness; and that nothing would better teach us the art of representing motion by fixed lines than these images, so often repeated with exactness.

"On these occasions, I frequently observed extensive masses of the sea-weed, called tang, on that coast, (and which the farmers burn for manure,) floating into the hollow coves below me, on the surface of the most tremendous waves, and forming, if I may so express myself, a green carpet, that, undulating on the broken wave, was never submerged, although continually varying its surface; and on which, as on a resting place, birds frequently alighted, or sat to repose themselves, as if it were a verdant down.

"On a coast so remarkably dangerous, where no boat could land, even in comparatively tranquil weather, these *safe-rafts* became very interesting, and led naturally to the thought, whether such a sort of raft might not be constructed of other materials, fit, *instead of birds, to carry men:* the result of which was, it appeared to me, that, if each sailor in a man-of-war had a cork mattress, and these mattresses were all linked together by cords, such a float, capable of landing safely even on breakers, above low-water mark, would be produced.

"Pleased with the thought, I went directly to Bristol, and consulted a cork-cutter there as to the quantity of cork necessary to support a man; and soon found that a very moderate weight would do, and that cork shavings were then worth only eight-pence per bushel, and chiefly sold for firing, or to make guards to privateers to fill the nettings.

"It therefore struck me, that, as mattresses are necessary in the navy for the hammocks, and nothing dryer than cork, or easier to shove into a thin elastic body, it might answer the above end, to fill these mattresses with this substance, in a proportion equal to the support of a single man; and then a mass of them thrown overboard, linked together by ties at each corner, where cords should be always attached, would form an extensive raft, capable of sustaining, out of the water, as many men as there were of these mattresses united, and thus conveying them on the tops of the waves, and depositing them safely on shore, or even on the surface of rocks, when the sea retired with its tide.

"To contemplate such a thought in imagination is truly delightful; but, to believe, as I do, that the thing is practicable with ease, and not communicate it to others, is impossible; I have therefore done all in my power to extend the idea from my own bosom to the mind of the public at large, having first addressed my wishes and plan to that quarter where the power of putting it extensively in execution alone exists. As your Journal must ultimately reach all countries, I therefore wish to deposit these reflections in it, in the hope that they may thus be extended to some practical benefit, if not to ourselves, to our neighbours, or some distant clime where the coasts are equally dangerous; for all other rafts that I have either seen or contemplated, have this great defect—that they come on shore with too much force, and that the blows they receive either disjoint them, or throw off the people; that their wrecks are more dangerous than the rocks they strand on, and that, every time they pitch, those on them are covered, and some are never able to regain their hold, or rise again above water."

Now, my reason for desiring you to re-publish this paper is, that every one may see, that there is no occasion for a patent to make these mattresses, as I, who sent the plan to the Admiralty before 1806, have not taken out one; also, to extend the plan more generally, by means of your useful Magazine, ever attentive to public good. Whether Mr. Eschauzer or Mr. Jennings ever saw my paper in Nicholson's Journal, I cannot tell; but I think it is probable the idea came from thence, and, if so, I have a greater right to the merit of it than any one; and, although I never asked any reward for my invention, am as much entitled to it as those who did for other inventions to save seamen. Why I never received any answer from Lord Melville, I have lately learned from a speech in parliament, viz.—That these mattresses would enable every sailor who wanted to desert to quit the ships, especially in a river that had a strong stream, or on a coast where a strong tide flowed in; but, as that can be no objection in merchantmen, we cannot give the idea too great extension.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol; Apr. 29.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEING perfectly ignorant of agriculture, and the arts connected with it, I have often been tempted to doubt whether I ought to believe the evidence of my own senses, and the suggestions of my own reason, or allow myself to imagine that some things, obvious to me, could be overlooked by the many great men whose names adorn Agricultural Reports, and who are ardent in the cause of improvement, or whether such things are not overlooked, but that ignorance and obstinacy oppose their leaden barriers to the efforts of those who know

what is right, but who cannot enforce the practice of it. When I have beheld the prodigious waste of animal power in carrying on work in England, it has often struck me with astonishment! I can easily sympathize with a poor farmer who has his rent to pay, with perhaps only a short lease, and little money to spare, if he should be unwilling to attempt any expensive species of improvement; but, when it is obvious that labour may be equally well carried on, as it now is, at one-half of the expence, by abridging the number of horses employed, I confess, I feel both surprise and contempt for those who obdurately persevere in such conspicuous folly. This thought, which has very often occurred to me, was brought forcibly to my mind this morning by observing my father's servant engaged in ploughing a steep field, such as in England would be called a hill—the soil, stiff clay; with only two small horses in his plough. The animals were going up hill, at a sober steady pace, seemingly with little exertion, and without any other guide or direction but an occasional pause in the ploughman's song, filled up by the words of command, *hap* or *wynd*, the synonyms of the English *je* and *ho*. I never saw a plough going in such steep and coarse ground in England, and have no idea how many men and horses a farmer there would deem necessary to overcome such a Herculean labour; since, in the finest fields along the banks of the Thames, where the ground is nearly a dead level, and the soil might be turned with a clasp-knife, they have four horses and two men to each plough.

An English waggon drawn by eight, ten, or twelve elephantic horses, with four inches of fat upon their ribs, while the lazy driver rides a little Welch poney by their side, is a strange and awkward sight to one accustomed to see the mode of conveying goods in Scotland. Instead of enormous waggons made of cast-iron, so heavy that a couple of horses would be required to drag them empty, goods in Scotland are conveyed in small light carts, which the carriers know how to pack so judiciously, I had almost said scientifically, that one of that small muscular breed of horses, employed there for draught, can with ease drag from a tun and a half to two tuns, twenty or thirty miles a-day, and go back again with the empty cart. Indeed, the cart is seldom empty even in going back, and is often loaded. Those who know the average weight conveyed in the huge English waggons, may easily calculate the difference between the two modes. These small horses are probably fed at the half of the expence of the colossal dray animals of the south; but let it not be supposed, that they are subjected to cruel treatment, or forced to exertions beyond their strength. They are often fourteen years on the road, perpetually thus employed conveying goods, and are in good condition at the last, which could not be the case unless they were well taken care of. It seems to be often forgotten in England, that it is not as much food as an animal is capable of consuming, that is necessary to its well-being. I wish all who feed either horses or themselves could have the simple truth impressed upon their minds, that only a certain proportion of nourishment and of rest is conducive to health and strength. All beyond, tends to produce obesity and disease. How small the quantity is necessary to the preservation of these great blessings, we may may learn of the Irish peasantry and the Scotch highlanders. To feed animals for slaughter till they are too fat to be eaten, and those for labour till they are too unwieldy to perform it, seems a very erroneous species of improvement.

In Wales, I saw nearly similar waste of animal strength as in England, and that, sometimes, cruelly misapplied. There, they have long, very narrow, ill-constructed carts, which carts contain so much as a one-horse Scotch cart, and in these, by long rope traces, they very often yoke two milk-cows abreast, with sometimes one, sometimes two horses, or mules, as leaders. I have seldom seen any thing that more powerfully excited my pity than the state of these poor cows, perspiring under the lash of the driver behind, and dragged to a gallop by the horses before; their hoofs beat out to the most prodigious breadth by this unnatural toil, and their whole aspect and gestures bespeaking wretchedness and rage, as if conscious of their misusage.

In Ireland I saw none of this waste of strength, unless where the English modes of farming and conveying goods are adopted. But there the carts are small, and so utterly rude and inconvenient in their construction, that there is great room for improvement. The carts, I saw, were merely a platform, about four feet square, without ledges, laid upon the shafts, and supported behind by the piece of cross wood which unites them. This

sketch,

sketch, from memory, may give an idea of these simple carriages.

Each country might derive many advantages by adopting some of the practices of the sister kingdom, and abandoning some of its own. The saucy English farmer might till his ground at the half of his present expence, by deigning to copy his northern neighbour's mode of managing his carts and ploughs; and were this last to look to English cleanly neatness, which costs nothing, and learn to blush at his own wasteful filth, the whole nation would have reason to rejoice. From Ireland, we might learn the art of burning clay for manure; and from Wales, we might learn the use of a most excellent succedaneum for coal; and I hope your reasoning may succeed in persuading some of the poor of England, who are suffering the pinchings of cold, to give it a trial. Equal quantities of culm, or dross of coal, and sea-mud, such as the slime from the traces within high-water mark, are mixed together, as sand and lime are in making mortar. This, in Wales, is laid up for use in large masses, in sheds or cellars. Every morning as much of it as may be needed in the course of the day is wet with water and stirred with a spade, until it is of such a consistence as will adhere, when it is rolled with the hand into balls about three or four inches diameter. Six or eight of these are laid in rows upon the fire. When not stirred, combustion goes on very slowly, but there is no hazard of the fire going out. When a hot fire is wanted, the slightest touch with a poker kindles the balls into a glow, and they produce an intense steady heat, with very little smoke, and no flame, most peculiarly well fitted for all culinary purposes. I was told that this fuel, like peat, throws out light white ashes, which makes people, who are nice about their rooms, and who are so situated as to be able to procure coal, prefer it, except in the kitchen; there, its superior merits are incontestable.

Although fuel in many parts of Scotland is extremely dear, and although the dross, or small, of the greatest part of Scotch coal does not cake and burn like the English, and of course may be got at a very trifling expence, and although the sufferings of many from cold must be extreme, I have never been able to persuade even one to try this composition, so cheap and so easily made. It is not very easy to calculate what degrees of privation and inconvenience that lowest order, called the poor, will indure in Scotland, rather than exert themselves, in mind or body, for their removal. That species of indolence, so inimitably depicted in the Cottagers of Glenburnie, is, in this class, so extreme, as to induce us to believe that, to them, hunger, cold, rags, and the utmost excess of pollution in their persons and dwellings, are not evils.

Banks of the Clyde; Feb. 15, 1815.

For the Monthly Magazine.

CONTINUATION *of a* MORNING'S WALK *from* LONDON *to* KEW.

THE sequestered village of Roehampton consists of about thirty or forty small houses, in contact; and of a dozen monastic mansions, inhabited by noblemen and well-accredited traders. Each of the latter being surrounded by twenty or thirty acres of garden and pleasure grounds, and bounded by high brick walls, which in every direction line the roads, Roehampton presents to a stranger a most cheerless aspect. As the plantations are old, the full-grown oaks, elms, and chesnuts, within the walls, add to the gloom, and call to mind those ages of mental paralysis when Druids and Monks gave effect to their impostures by similar arrangements.

They serve to prove how slavishly men are the creatures of imitation; how seldom, in how few things, and by what small gradations genius gives a novel direction to their practices! When this island was overrun with beasts of prey, in the shape of quadrupeds, and lawless bipeds, the baron and the man of wealth found it necessary to shut themselves within castellated mansions and circumvallated domains; and hence the vulgar association between such establishments and a presumed high rank of their occupiers. The state of the country and of modern society renders them no longer essential to security; yet they are maintained as the effect of a false association; and half the stimulus of avarice would be lost without the anticipated grandeur of a monastic establishment, buried in the centre of a wood, and cut off from the cheerful world, and the healthful circulation of the atmosphere, by damp and moulder-

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ing walls! It does not signify how apparently dull, how unappropriate to fixed habits, how unvarying the inanimate scene, how much the inmates may be visited by low fevers, agues, rheumatisms, and pulmonary affections; the manor-house, or the ancient monastery, which has for ages been the residence of nobility, becomes, in consequence, the meed of wealth, and the goal of vulgar hope, to be patiently endured, however little it may be enjoyed! Pride will feed upon the possession; and, if that master-passion is gratified, minor inconveniences will have little weight in making the election.

I confess it—and I make the declaration in the humble form of a confession, in the hope that those who think I have sinned, will be led to forgive my error—that I could not help thinking that the inhabitants of the humble cottages by the way-side, whose doors stood wide open, whose children were intermingling and playing before them, whose society is restricted by no formal reserves, whose means depend on their industry, WHO HAVE NOT LEISURE TO BE UNHAPPY, who cannot afford to stimulate their appetites so as to enfeeble themselves by the languor of repletion, or disease themselves by the corruptions of plethora, and who would have no wants if the bounties of nature were not cruelly intercepted,—I could not help feeling, that such unsophisticated beings experience less care, less self-oppression, less disease, more gaity of heart, more grateful sympathy, and more even of the sense of well-being, than the artificial and constrained personages who, however amiable, and however free from the common vices of rank and wealth, inhabit the adjacent mansions, with all their decorations of art, and all their luxuries of hot-houses, graperies, pineries, ice-houses, temples, grottoes, hermitages, and other fancies with which power hopes to cheat itself into enjoyment, as an apology for its insatiable monopolies.

The inefficacy of wealth to raise man above his cares and mortal feelings has, however, of late years been so generally felt, that the rich have begun, at least in external appearance, to assume the condition of the poor. Hence, few of those mansions are built, or even restored, on whose gloomy character I have been remarking; and our proudest nobility now condescend to inhabit the chearful, though humble, Cottage. They find, or by their practices they seem to prove they have found, that the nearest approach to happiness, is the nearest approach to the humility of poverty! The thatched roof—the tiny flower garden—the modest wicket—the pargetted walls—the wattled chairs—the honey-suckle bower—the cleanly dairy—the poultry-yard—the dove-cote—the piggery—and the rabbit-pen, comprehended under the names of the *Ferme Ornée*, or *Cottage Ornée*, now constitute the favourite establishments of those who found so few comforts in marble porticoes, in walls hung with the works of the Gobelins or the Italian school, in retinues of servants, and in extensive parks. What a concession of pride—what a homage rendered to nature—what a consolation to discontented poverty—what a warning to inconsiderate ambition!

Yet our taste ought to be governed by our reason and our wants. Large families require large houses; it is therefore the business of good taste to combine capacity with cheerfulness. Nothing, at the same time, within the sphere of mortal enjoyment, equals the delight afforded by well-planned garden-grounds; and it is consequently the duty of the artist to unite these with the cheerful family mansion. Here, then, begin the obtrusion, and the alledged necessity of those boundary walls, against which I have been protesting. No such thing!—Such walls, thanks to the genius and good taste of a PILTON, are become unnecessary. We may now, without walls, have secure boundaries—we may keep out trespassers without excluding the fresh air—and we may circumscribe our limits without diminishing our external prospects. How different an appearance then would this village of Roehampton present—how much more tolerable to its residents—how far more healthy—and how enchanting to strangers, if, instead of monotonous brick-walls, those boundaries were formed by the magical fences of PILTON, allowing the free passage of the sun's rays and the vital air, reciprocating delightful prospects from plantation to plantation, and adding the essential charm of variety to the pleasures of possession.

The first of the houses on the western side of the road, or lane, is the truly classical seat of the Earl of Besborough, enriched with specimens of ancient statuary from Italy and Greece, and with exquisite pictures of the Italian, Flemish, and Dutch schools. Adjoining, is the highly finished residence of the Marchioness of Downshire; and farther on are the superb mansions of Mr. Gosling, a banker;

a banker; and of Mr. Dyer. In the lane leading to Richmond Park, across which there is a delightful drive to the Star-and-Garter, is the charming residence of Mr. Temple; and, farther north, is the splendid mansion of the late Mr. Benjamin Goldsmid, since become the property of Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough.

Various associations in regard to its first and its present proprietor, drew my attention to the site last enumerated. I had not leisure to examine its interior, but the exterior is in the best style of such erections. The house looks to the north-west, and, being the last establishment in the descent of the hill, it commands an uninterrupted prospect over the country to the Thames, and towards Harrow and Elstree. The front consists of a superb portico of white marble columns, in the Corinthian order, but in other respects the house is not very striking, and its dimensions are inconsiderable. The lawn falls pleasingly towards a piece of water, and on its eastern side is a fascinating drive of half-a-mile in length, to a pair of cast-iron gates of singular beauty. But the part which more particularly called to mind the unbounded wealth of its former proprietor, is a subterraneous way under the road to the kitchen-garden and to the lawns on the opposite side. It is finished like the gates of a fortified castle, with recesses and various additions, all of Portland-stone; and on the near side is a spacious hermitage.

In this house, the late Mr. B. Goldsmid resided, while he balanced the finances of the British empire, and raised for the Pitt administration those vast sums which enabled them to retard the progress of liberal opinions during the quarter of a century. After the era of a Goldsmid, the ancient instance of a Crœsus sinks into insignificance. The Jew broker, year after year, raised for the British government sums of twenty and thirty millions, while the Lydian monarch, with all his boasted treasures, would have been unable to make good even the first instalment! Such, however, is the talisman of credit in a commercial and banking country! In addition to their own funds, and to the funds permanently confided to their prudence from foreign correspondents, amounting to three or four millions, the brothers, Benjamin and Abraham Goldsmid, commanded for many years, from day to-day, the floating balances of the principal London bankers; and they were among bankers what bankers are among private traders. It was their daily practice to visit most of the bankers' counting-houses, and address them briefly—"Will you borrow or lend fifty thousand to-day?"—According to the answer, the sum required was deposited on the spot, or carried away—no memorandum passing, and a simple entry in the respective books serving merely to record the hour when the sum was to be repaid, with its interest. With such credit, and such ready means, it is not to be wondered that the Goldsmids commanded the wealth of the world, nor that their services were courted by an administration which never suffered its projects to languish while their brokers could raise money on exchequer-bills! A paper circulation is, however, a vortex, out of which neither individuals nor governments ever escaped without calamity, and from whose fatality the prudence and integrity of these worthy men served as no adequate protection. A whisper that they had omitted to repay a banker's loan, at the very hour agreed, first shook their credit, while some changes in the financial arrangements of government, and the malignity of some envious persons, for rivals they could have none, led to a fatal catastrophe in this house in regard to one brother, afterwards to a similar tragedy at Merton in regard to the other, and finally to the breaking-up of their vast establishment. Whether their exertions were beneficial to the country may be doubted; this, however, is certain, that the Goldsmids were men of a princely spirit, who possessed a command of wealth, during the twelve or fifteen years of their career, beyond any example in the domestic history of nations. In this house Benjamin repeatedly gave banquets, worthy of his means, to the chief branches of the royal family, and most of the nobility and gentry of the realm; and it deserves to be mentioned, to his honour, that he was the constant patron of literature and of distressed men of letters. Abraham, in like manner, gave royal entertainments, and was the unshaken friend of Lord Nelson, and of the interesting widow of Sir William Hamilton, whose recent premature death may be considered as a consequence of the misfortunes of her generous protector.

About two years since Lord Ellenborough purchased this estate, but I learnt that, as Lady E. did not enjoy good health in it, the continuance of his residence here is uncertain.

Adjoining

Adjoining the splendid iron gates which lead into these grounds, stands a house memorable for the violent effects of a thunder storm. The records of the year 1782 probably describe the minutiæ of these phenomena; but, happening to meet, on the premises, with a man who witnessed the whole, I collected from him the following particulars:—He related, that, after a pleasant day in September, a sudden storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by rain and wind, took place, which lasted not more than ten or fifteen minutes. That, believing "the world at an end, his master and family went to prayers," but, on the noise abating, they found that their extensive barn, with various out-buildings, had been entirely carried away, parts of them being found, on the following morning, on Barnes Common, at the distance of a mile, and other parts scattered round the country. He related also, that two horses which were feeding in a shed, were driven, with their manger, into the ditch on the opposite side of the lane; and that a loaded cart was torn from the shafts and wheels, and carried into an adjoining field. A crop of turnips were mowed down as with a scythe, and a double row of twenty or thirty full grown elms, which stood on both sides of the lane, were torn up by the roots. One man was killed in the barn, and six others were wounded, or so severely shocked as to require relief in the hospital.

Having never before met with a case of such total destruction from the action of electricity, I consider these facts as too interesting to be lost. It may be worth while to add, in elucidation, that the mischief was doubtless occasioned by an ascending stroke, or rather, as the action extended over a surface of three or four acres, by a succession of ascending strokes. The conducting substances were dry or imperfect, and thence the violence of the explosions. This is neither the time nor the place to expose the erroneous views still entertained of a power which is only known to us by experiments made within a non-conducting atmosphere, whose antagonist powers, or peculiar relations to it, afford results which are mistakenly ascribed to the power itself, as properties *per se*, and thence we err in all our views of it. Are we warranted in calling in an independent agent to account for phenomena which are governed in their appearances by every different body in connection with which they are exhibited, and which can be produced only in certain classes of bodies in fixed relations to other bodies? Can the cause of phenomena, of which we have no knowledge but in the antagonist relations of what are called conductors and non-conductors, be philosophically considered except as *the mere effect* of those nicely-adjusted relations? Can that power be said to be distinct from the inherent properties of various matter which can never be exhibited except in contrast, as *plus* in one subject and *minus* in another, or, if positive in A, necessarily and simultaneously negative in B. Does not such relative existence resemble the effect of the *plus* and *minus* signs in an algebraic equation, which, when so opposed, indicate *nothing?* Is electricity one fluid and galvanism another; and are there two electricities, the vitreous and the resinous? Is there a matter of heat, latent or in action, and also a matter of light? Are bodies surrounded by atmospheres producing cohesion, reflection, inflection, and refraction? Does the phenomena of magnetism arise from a generic effluvia? Is the common principle of vivification, which exhibits analogous effects in all vegetables and animals, another of these agents? And, above all, are the planetary motions produced by the combined action of an attractive effluvia and a distinct centrifugal force? Or, rather, as we know none of these agents except through phenomena which are dependent on variously-constructed matter, may not all their complicated results be referred to the correlative action of matter and space; or of matter in its crystallized, fluid, and gaseous accidents, on the medium which is necessarily co-existent with space, and perhaps antagonist, in various degrees, to those accidents of matter? At any rate, is it rational to suppose that the CAUSE of CAUSES operates in the production of natural phenomena by such complicated machinery, and such involved powers as men have forced into nature, for the purpose of accounting for affections of their senses or effects of matter on matter, in the measure of which they have no standard but their sensitive powers and the undiscovered relations of the agent and patient? Would it not, on the contrary, be more consistent with the professions of philosophy to dismiss all the occult powers, which are the signs of our ignorance or superstition, and to search for the SECONDARY CAUSES of all phenomena, as well between the smallest as the largest masses in the immutable laws of ARITHMETIC,

METIC, GEOMETRY, and MECHANICS, whose simplicity, sublimity, perfection, and immutability, accord with our deductions in regard to the attributes of the OMNISCIENT ARCHITECT and OMNIPOTENT DIRECTOR of the universe?

This, however, is certain that such catastrophes as those described could never occur if the imperfect conductors of which our buildings are generally composed were encompassed by more perfect conductors. The ridge of the roof of every house should be of metal; and, if that metallic ridge were connected with the leaden water-pipes, and by them continued into the ground, all buildings would be protected. A descending or an ascending stroke would then find a conduit, by which to pass, or freely propagate its powers, without the violent effects that accompany its passage through air and other non-conductors. The rods of Franklin are toys, which were ingeniously contrived in the infancy of this branch of science, but which ought now to be forgotten.

Before I dismiss this interesting topic, I would ask whether the striking or the transmission of the power called electric does not always afford evidence that at the particular spot there exists, beneath the surface of the earth, either a vein of metallic ore, a spring, or some other competent conductor, which the power called electric is seeking to reach, when the antagonist non-conductors produce their destructive phenomena? Does not the power or vacuum created by the change of volume in the aqueous vapour of the cloud, regard only the perfect conductors prepared to receive it, however deeply they may be concealed beneath the surface of the non-conducting or imperfectly-conducting soil and vegetable surface? Were it not so, would not the stroke always affect the highest objects, or prefer palpable conductors in moderately elevated sites? In this instance 200 degrees of the horizon were more elevated than the place attacked, while the destruction proves that the superfices invited no accumulation here. Must not then the predisposing and operative cause have existed beneath the surface; and, hence, will not the selection of lightning, in most cases wherein it prefers lower sites, afford evidence of the existence of metallic strata, of springs, and of conducting substances; the discovery of which by such natural test, may be important to the owner of the soil?

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE insertion which you have afforded, in your Magazine of February last, to an article on the Abuses in the Execution of a Commission of Lunacy, induces me to address you on a subject that appears to me to deserve equal, if not superior, attention, and to call loudly for some alteration.

The matter may perhaps strike me the more particularly hard, from the circumstance of its having first excited my surprise in the case of an acquaintance; but I am convinced, that any cool-judging, dispassionate person, will agree, that the grievance to which I solicit your attention, must often bear very oppressively on those who ought to have every difficulty removed, and who are the least able to procure redress.

My friend (for I scruple not to call him by that name) was recently tried at the Old Bailey, on a charge of felony, and acquitted; and it was not till his innocence had been established, beyond the possibility of a doubt, by the clearest evidence, and it was very manifest that he had been the object of a most malicious prosecution, carried on for the sole purpose of extortion, but which he had resisted in the firmest manner, that he could obtain a copy of the indictment preferred against him. He has, however, no particular cause of complaint; for, on enquiry, it proves to be the constant practice (however hard) never to allow a prisoner a copy of his indictment until after his trial and acquittal, and not even then unless his innocence is so plainly proved, that the judge (as in the case of my friend) grants him one as a matter of indulgence, that he may bring an action or indictment against his prosecutor for a conspiracy, or malicious prosecution. Indeed, so particular are the officers of the court, that it is not possible for the prisoner's solicitor to obtain even the most transient glimpse of the indictment against his poor client, much less an office-copy.

There seems to be a great inconsistency that such a thing should be withheld at a time when its consequence is so great to the prisoner, and should be granted only when its value is become so much deteriorated, that it is almost a matter of indifference to him the obtaining it or not.

In all civil proceedings, where only the property is liable to be affected, the pleadings are open to the inspection of every

every person on application, whether interested in the suit or not; but, in the case where both life and property are at stake, it is not possible even for the prisoner to know, till the hour of his trial, when he hears the indictment read by the clerk of arraigns, with what he is charged, and consequently with what evidence to be prepared to rebut that charge.

It was to this unaccountable circumstance that the late unfortunate Mr. Blackburn alluded, when, in his defence, he solemnly declared, that till the time when he heard the indictment against him read in court, he was completely ignorant of the particular crime for which he was indicted, and to disprove which he was then expected to adduce evidence.

The English Criminal Code, so famed for its humanity in general, seems here to be lamentably deficient; for what greater act of injustice and inhumanity can there be, than the putting the prisoner on his trial for an alleged offence, when, from the very mode of conducting that trial, it is almost impossible that he can be able to produce witnesses to exculpate himself.

April 15, 1815. W.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS *written during a* TOUR *in* NORTH WALES, *by* MISS HUTTON, *of* BENNETT'S HILL, *near* BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER I.

Mallwyd, July 26, 1796.

AS I mounted my pillion, behind the servant, and set out on the romantic expedition of riding into Wales, you said nothing; but your looks threatened me with all sorts of misfortunes. May heaven avert your prophecies! May it keep our horses from starting and stumbling! Fatigue I dread not! and bad weather I can bear!—Before roads were made for wheels, a lady commonly travelled on a pillion; and can it be less safe now roads are better? You are only unaccustomed to it. My noble and spirited animal, though not intended by nature for such double drudgery, has proved that your fears were groundless, and has carried his burden with great propriety.

At Shrewsbury it was the assizes, and a bishop was to be tried for a riot. The novelty of the case had filled every house. At the Lion we could not get beds; and met with the same fate, successively, at the Talbot, the Bell and Raven, and the Fox. At last we were fortunate enough to procure admittance into an alehouse, or, more correctly speaking, a farmer's inn. Fatigued with having ridden twenty-six miles, I desired to be shewn into a bedchamber. It contained two beds, and I supposed it was the dormitory of the maids of the house; but our landlady assured me it was her own room; that she was clean and wholesome; her parents just, and true, and upright; and I might with safety lie down on her bed. She added, that her temper was such she could not bear to see people in distress; that she had taken us in out of compassion; would give us a broiled fowl and mushroom sauce for our supper; and procure me a bed in a private house. Further, she advised me to be patient, and submit to what I did not like; for she knew we could not do better. Her last argument we could not doubt, for we had tried our utmost to do better.

I took the counsel of my landlady; a morsel of her bread and butter, and a glass of wine; and lay down on her own bed. The decorations of the room amused me. I could not number the different articles, without removing what I had no mind to touch. It is sufficient to say that every imaginable piece of female apparel was scattered on the floor, strewed on the chairs and chests, hung against the walls, and pinned to the curtains. My landlady frequently bustled in and out of the chamber, to fetch something she wanted, or deposit something she did not; and, as I shut my eyes, to avoid further conversation, I heard her say to one of the assistants, "The poor *cratur's* tired to *death*, and fast asleep."

At nine o'clock the provident care of Mrs. Notable had got a vacant parlour, and I was summoned down to our broiled fowl. This parlour, about eight feet square, smelled so strong of tobacco that I feared it would overcome my inclination for my supper. But I opened the window; the air of the stables, which rushed in, made it tolerable; and, with a dirty table cloth, and knives that deserved to be chained, we made a hearty meal; to which laughter was a better sauce that even mushrooms.

The next morning, having declined a glass of brandy, courteously offered me by mine hostess, we rode about twelve or thirteen miles, and crossed Offor's Dyke. It is Wales immediately: the country hilly; the views enchanting; the Breidden Hills, mountains to me, rising on the right. We passed the Severn on a wooden bridge; dined at Pool; and saw

saw Powis Castle, with its terraces, overlooking the beautiful Vale of Montgomery.

The road to Llanfair is over barren hills. The town is surrounded by such; but is built on a smaller one, with a steep descent of rock and wood to the river Vy'rnyw.

To soften the ill impression of the uncouth assemblage of consonants in the Welsh names of places, I will give you a few rules for their pronunciation.

W is always *oo*.

Dd is the same as *th* in *that*.

Ll is different from any English sound. It is formed by putting the tip of the tongue against the back part of the roof of the mouth, and forcing the breath outwards.

Ch has the same gutteral sound as in the Scottish dialect. It is very difficult to the English organs of speech.

The Welsh have, strictly speaking, neither *V* nor *K*; though Pennant frequently gives both: but he is very slovenly in the orthography of his native tongue. *C* is always sounded like *K*. *F* is always sounded like *V*, and whenever our *V* is to be expressed, it is written *Ff*, as in Nant Ffrancon; *ŷ*, thus marked, is sounded like *u*; thus *fŷnnon*, a well, is pronounced *funnon*; *y* alone, as in Drws y Coed, is sounded as in French; and *û*, thus marked, has the same sound.

It is impossible not to be struck with the similarity of several Welsh and French words; or the certainty that they have the same origin. God, in French, is *Dieu*; in Welsh, *Duw*. A church, in French, is *eglise*; in Welsh it is *eglwys*. A bull, in French, is *taureau*; in Welsh it is *tarw*. *Pont*, a bridge, is the same in both.

At Llanfair we saw a funeral. The coffin was laid on a bier, and covered with an awning like a tilted waggon, over which was thrown a white sheet. It was borne on the shoulders of four men, and attended by twenty or thirty persons, of both sexes, singing psalms. The singing, as well as the service, was Welsh. There were no signs of mourning in the apparel of any; but the behaviour of all was serious and devout. Those whom I imagined to be the relations of the deceased, together with the bearers, knelt down in the aisle, around the corpse. Instead of sculpture and flattering epitaphs, the walls of this church, the simple receptacle of *the* not *unhonoured dead*, were stuck with lacquered plates, such as are placed on coffins, containing the name of each departed parishioner, and when he lived and died.

At Llanerfyl we crossed the Vy'rnyw, on a wooden bridge, which I did not chuse should carry me and my horse at the same time. We breakfasted at Canoffice, remarkable only for a tumulus, of which nobody there can give any account, and the remains of a camp. We had been apprehensive of rain at setting out, and had taken the opinion of every Welshman we met on the subject. Their predictions accorded with our fears, and the event verified both, for at this place I was obliged to dry all my cloaths.

From Can-office we travelled by the side of the Vy'rnyw, till it dwindled to a gutter, and then disappeared. A moment after, we found, in its stead, a stream taking a contrary course. We had met the other all the way up from the Severn, and we accompanied this down to the Dyfi. The place where both spring up is rugged, wild, and barren. It is called Dolmaen, or the Stoney Field.

The Clifion, our new-found river, ran in a deep bottom, between two ranges of stupendous hills, to Mallwyd, originally Maenllwyd Greystone, where we now are. Our road was a terrace cut on the side of the northern range, generally fenced with a hedge, now and then without a fence, sometimes on bridges thrown over streams, which poured down from the mountains across our road, and sometimes through them; while, swelled by the rains into little torrents, they tumbled in cascades into the river below. The sublimity of these scenes shook my nerves. The only way in which I could contemplate these towering hills, woody glens, and rushing waters, was on my feet. We sent the servant on with the horses, and walked nearly four miles before we reached Mallwyd, chiefly in the rain, always in the mire; but enraptured at every step we took.

LETTER II.

Mallwyd, July 27, 1796.

Mallwyd is a village on the confines of the counties of Montgomery and Merioneth, which consists of a few houses and a church; but it is situated at the conflux of the Dy'fi, the Clifion, and the Mowddû; at the junction of four vales, and consequently the meeting of four roads; for here roads cannot get over hills. The eastern road we had travelled. The western leads up the Mowddû to Dolgelly, and thence to Barmouth, where we are going: the northern up the Dy'fi to

Bala; and the southern vale has two roads, one on each side the river. That on the left leads to Machynlleth, and thence to Aberystwith; that on the right to Towyn and Aberdyfi, where vale and river end in sea.

Mallwyd is the interior of Wales. Here the common people speak no English. The dress of both sexes is entirely supplied by the sheep of the country, except the shirt and neck-handkerchief of the men, and two printed handkerchiefs for the women; one worn round the neck, the other on the head, crossed under the chin, and tied behind. Over this bulky head-dress, summer and winter, in doors and out, they wear a black hat, only distinguishable from the man's by a ribbon tied round the crown. With garments of flannel and woollen, and this load on the head, shoes and stockings are a superfluity. They trudge along, bare-footed and bare-legged, with as little inconvenience as the sheep that formerly carried the burthen. The female who fills the several offices of waiting and chamber-maid at the inn, is distinguished by shoes and stockings, and a mob cap.

The diet of the common people, and even of the farmer's servants, is oat cake, or sour bread, made of a mixture of rye and barley; butter and cheese without limitation; whey curds; stir-up, made of boiled whey, thickened with oatmeal; and the servants are allowed a small portion of salted meat or bacon on a Sunday. Their universal beverage is buttermilk.

The men are thin, but tall and athletic; the women healthy, ruddy, stout, and handsome; and the children, if possible, yet more so. But I think an old woman looks older than in England. Perhaps the air of their mountains may give health and strength while youth and activity enable them to breathe it uncorrupted; and the closeness of their huts may plant wrinkles in the place of roses, when age confines them more within doors.

The best farms in this country let at from ten to fifteen shillings an acre, and sell at about twenty-eight years' purchase. There is a certain portion of mountain allotted to each, which never varies from generation to generation; and it is an established rule that no man shall send a greater number of sheep to the mountain in summer, than his farm will maintain in winter. The proportion of mountain belonging to the Hafod farms, in the adjoining county of Cardigan, is as follows:—

	Acres inclosed.	*Acres of mountain.*
Hafod farm	250	600
Dolgwyn farm	100	1200
Bwlchwater farm	130	800
Dolgorse farm	160	700
Bolecott farm	60	600

The mountain part of one farm near Dinasmowddû, keeps 3000 sheep. It is divided into three distinct sheep-walks. The commanding officer of the whole is a man; the acting officers are dogs, of which are kept from fifteen to twenty. The sheep-walks are divided, not by hedges, ditches, or stone walls, but by boundaries, drawn by the eye. Such bounds as these the sheep might easily overleap, and not only trespass upon each other, but upon their neighbours. It is the business of the dogs to take care they do not. Early in the morning the shepherd climbs the mountain, taking with him three dogs. He points out to each his walk, and they immediately go upon duty. They know exactly the confines; and, by always taking that side on which the sheep shew an inclination to stray, they oblige them to remain in their proper pasture. But this post is so fatiguing to the dogs, that two or three hours is as long as they can bear it. The shepherd then appears on his stand with three other dogs, one for each sheep-walk, to relieve guard. He calls, and waves his hand; they joyfully obey the summons; and each takes his turn till night sends the flocks to rest. Invaluable would be a breed of dogs that could thus restrain headstrong man within his proper limits! that would bite the heels of every sovereign that invades his neighbour, or instigated other sovereigns to do so!

The situation of Mallwyd is charming. The mountains which encompass it are so high that it is difficult to determine whether the white specks we see near their tops are stones or sheep, till we observe them change their place. On the sides are small patches of wood, or inclosed lands, with here and there a cottage. So remote are these dwellings from the haunts of men, that, on the approach of our servant, all the women and children ran away in terror; nor could all his gestures prevail on them to return, when they found the man in the pied coat did no mischief. I entered one of their huts, which was miserably dark, with a small piece of turf moulder-

ing

ing to ashes on the hearth. The floor was in no danger; for nothing but an earthquake could destroy it.

The range of hills on the Mallwyd side of the river look as if they had been ploughed by the hand of the Brobdingnagians, and the turf afterwards suffered to grow. The waters have worn gullies, at almost regular distances, like the furrows of a plough, while the lands between resemble immense ridges. I formerly travelled by the side of the Wye, on a terrace-road, cut near the base of such a range of hills, for some miles. Every gutter, at a distance, was a shining white ribbon; at hand, it was a small cataract. I was in a close carriage, with four horses; and our road so narrow that not a horse, scarcely a cat, could have passed us. We were obliged to follow every prominence and recess in the surface of the mountains, and our carriage and horses were continually describing the figure of a bow.

Above Mallwyd, while there is yet a meadow between the Dyfi and the Clifion, there is a bridge over each. The former river rushes over huge stones; while the latter, a deep and silent stream, moves slowly between two walls of perpendicular rock. Below Mallwyd is a bridge over the united rivers, which is generally visited by strangers, on account of the romantic situation. The water dashes over broken rocks, which, in one place, form a salmon leap.

In the church-yard of Mallwyd is a yew-tree, that, tradition says, is 700 years old; and it is not easy to imagine a spot where a yew-tree could have witnessed fewer vicissitudes in the objects around, during that length of time. The rivers, the rocks, and the mountains, are immutable. The woods are the lineal descendants of those that flourished when the yew was planted. The houses, probably, differ little in number, and but few of them in convenience. The roads are undoubtedly the same; for no-where else could they be made to pass: they are only widened to admit a carriage. The yew-tree has nine distinct trunks, one in the centre, and eight that surround it; and the circumference of their united branches is computed at upwards of 200 feet.

That you may not stand astonished at my prodigious knowledge of this principality, considering the short time I have been in it, I will let you into the secret. The wind whistled all night among the mountains, by which Mallwyd is environed; the rain beat against my casement; and I requested my father to pass the day here. I have spent the rainy part of it in studying the inhabitants; and the fair, in acquiring some idea of their country.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

Santa Luzia, Funchal, Island of Madeira; February 14, 1815.

EVERY one here was indulging in joy at the return of a general and solid peace, so happily established between all the nations of the world: when the arrival of a squadron of English frigates has thrown our island into the greatest perplexity. This squadron is, it appears, in quest of an American one of about equal force, supposed to have escaped from some of the ports of America towards the end of December, under favour of a snow storm; and, from hints thrown out by some of my neighbours, in the habit of transacting business with America, may, it is presumed, rendezvous at some of our neighbouring islands; which, as well as being the spot of re-union for Commodore Decatur, appears more than probable to be one for the Britishers also; they having, as you will perceive, already progressed thus far.

What, Sir, will be the consequence if these squadrons meet, neither officer knowing, or caring to know, that the war between the countries has ceased.

These officers are compleating their ships in water with the utmost dispatch, in order, as it is said, to be off in quest of their enemy, while war may still be considered legal!

The commodore, who may be respectable as a man, as I dare say he is brave as an officer, appears to be as anxious as any of the junior boys for a continuance of war, and pretends to assert as a fact, that the President of the United States, Mr. Madison, will not ratify the treaty.—"What we wish to be true, may be easily believed." But, Mr. Editor, what a heavy responsibility will attach to this officer, should he fall in with the American squadron, and, without waiting for an explanation, proceed to action; an event, I understand, if the meeting does take place, impossible (with his present notions) to avoid; nay more, so bent on war do these men appear, and so desirous of supporting what they term the maritime rights of their country, that the rights of a neutral port will be no barrier to the rancour which

which exists against America. Their conduct at Fayal will, in all probability, be repeated, if opportunity offers, and some of us may even become the victims to this horrible thirst for blood.

Surely, Sir, one or other government is to blame: one, in not sending out a dispatch, to meet her ships of war, with orders to stop the useless effusion of blood; or the other, not less so, in having dispatched a squadron (if any ships have sailed) at a moment when the executive must have known, that her ministers had the pen in hand to sign the Treaty of Peace.

It is a sad reflection, that some hundred of lives may be sacrificed, and the horrors of war renewed, to gratify the pride or ambition of two officers in gaining a laurel which neither needed. Your opinion, Sir, though it cannot prevent consequences, may, perhaps, give an useful hint to both governments, and afford some satisfaction to a former

CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR beneficial communications on subjects connected with agriculture, induces me to offer the following extract from a provincial newspaper, as the substitution of argillacious subsoil for lime may be of importance in many situations where manure cannot be easily obtained. The experiment has been tried successfully by Mr. Wallace, Tongland, parish Galloway, and by Mr. Craig, at Cally, in the same stewartry. Two gentlemen in this neighbourhood are now engaged in proving its advantages; and I shall submit the result to you in due time.

TH. N. R.

Grantown; April 20.

Directions for burning clay or subsoil as a manure; forty or fifty cart-loads of the ashes being a fair proportion to each acre of light soil.

Make an oblong inclosure of green sods, fifteen feet by ten in dimension, and three feet and a half by four in height. In the inside of this inclosure, air pipes, formed of green sods set on edge, are to be drawn diagonally, to communicate with holes left at each corner of the outer wall. The width of the pipes to admit of being thoroughly covered by a green sod. In each of the four spaces between the pipes, a fire is to be kindled with wood and dry turf, and then the whole of those quarters overspread with dry fuel; on the top of which, while fiercely burning, clay is to be thrown in pieces about the size of a man's head, completely covering the fire, and adding clay in thin layers according as the rest seems calcined. Shut up the air holes, leaving one only open, on the weather-side of the kiln. This ventilator must be altered according as the wind changes, but the air-pipes will soon be reduced to ashes; and, if the operator has been careful to keep up the supply of clay, without overloading the fire, it will continue to burn without the intervention of funnels. As the inside of the kiln begins to be filled with clay, the outer wall must be raised and maintained eighteen inches higher than the inner surface, to prevent the air from acting too violently upon the flames. If the smoke penetrates the external defence, another wall of sods must be erected from the foundation. The first will be consumed; and, by adding more and more clay, and keeping the kiln in repair with fresh sods and clay, a large quantity of ashes may be obtained; but it is not advisable to make the inclosure of great extent, as the workmen could not reach to spread the clay equally. In situations where combustibles abound, no trouble will be necessary but to build a firm wall of sods, of the foregoing dimensions. Spread a quantity of dry wood and turf, mixed with live coals, at the bottom of the inclosure; when well lighted, throw on a strata of clay; keep the wall in constant repair, add fresh clay whenever the former portion seems burning, and above one hundred loads of ashes may be procured from one kiln. The principal art of burning clay consists in having the outer wall constantly impervious to the air, and taking care to have the top of the fire lightly but completely covered with clay, for, if a current of air comes in contact with the ignited clay, either by means of the surface being unprotected by a covering of subsoil in its natural state, or by the flame bursting through the wall, the fire will soon be extinguished. It must, therefore, be obvious, that the kilns demand close attention, and on no account whatever should any part of it be uncovered to gratify curiosity, impatience, or idle fancy. Clay may be burnt with pit-coal, and in a draw kiln, where wood, turf, or sods, are not attainable. The vicissitude of weather makes no obstacle, if the outer wall shall be preserved entire, and the surface of the fire uniformly covered with clay, which will burn wet, as it is taken from its bed; but, where it can be conveniently spread a few days to dry, the process will be more expeditious. Tenacious subsoil will serve the purposes, if pure clay cannot be obtained, but a third more ashes must be used as manure. For potatoes and green crops of any kind, for flax or top-dressing for grass or wheat, this vegetable food produces a rich return. On stiff clay soils, fifty or sixty cart-loads to the

the acre has amply repaid the farmer. Mr. Wallace is so fully convinced, that superior efficacy attends clay-ashes, as to have declared he would not take street dung from Kirkadbright to his farm, which is but a mile and a half distant, though his carts were to be loaded gratis. The expence of burning clay is computed at one shilling per cart-load; but the increase it gives to the crop is, at an average, double of that which is yielded by any other manure.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. HORSLEY'S treatise was attacked with some ability, and not a little flippancy, in the postscript to a work entitled *Metron ariston*, ascribed to Dr. Warner, and most extravagantly and unwarrantably panegyrized by the Monthly Reviewers and other critics. The object of this publication is to support the principles of Adolphus Mekerchus, who, in his commentary *De veteri et rectâ pronuntiatione linguæ Græcæ*, was a strenuous advocate for reading every syllable, according merely to its quantity. A strange project truly! There can, in truth, be no rational objection to reading by quantity; but we deny the possibility of reading by quantity alone. As emphasis cannot be neglected, why should *it* not be put under some sort of regulation? But we further remark, that, while Dr. Warner conceives that he is reading by quantity alone, it is quite evident that he is really reading chiefly with attention to a particular position of the syllabic emphasis, since he assimilates his favorite mode of pronouncing Greek and Latin verses, with "the modulation observed in the English, with which his examples are associated in similar measure;" ex. gr.

Ades,	Pater	supreme,	
Thy head	with glo	ry beaming!	
Fortu	na non	mutat	genus,
With glit	ter and	with names	what fuss!
Lenes	que sub	noctem	susurri,
When lads	to meet	their lass	es hurry.

Now, what is this but reading chiefly according to syllabic emphasis, the predominating accident in the composition of our own poetry? But we are far from objecting to this mode; our objection lies chiefly against the inapposite terms in which the doctrine is couched, one accident of speech being evidently mistaken for another, and against the pompous arrogance with which it is introduced, as communicating "a new pleasure." Dr. Warner, however, does not stand alone in this misconception. Almost every modern advocate for ancient quantity, of whom we have any knowledge, seems to regard a long quantity as precisely identical with an emphatical syllable; and to imagine that, while he is recommending, in reality, nothing else but a particular adjustment of the emphasis, he is strenuously supporting the cause of much injured quantity. It is certainly true, however, that, in all languages, strength and extension of sound, and, perhaps, we may add, acuteness too, more naturally, and, therefore, more frequently, coincide on the same note or syllable; hence, probably, the almost universal confusion of the really distinct properties of emphasis (quality), quantity, and tone. It would seem, that the particular state of organic tension, necessary for the production of the emphatic impulse, is peculiarly adapted, not only for protraction of sound, but perhaps also for elevation of note. Even Mekerchus himself, in allusion to what he terms reading by quantity, observes, *Si hoc modo pronuntiaris, servatâ syllabarum quantitate, etiam ut versus non digeras in pedes, quis tamen αρσιν et θεσιν non audiat, et suavissimâ horum versuum gravitate non capiatur?* Now, although a proper attention to quantity may be the more likely mode of ensuring the proper rhythm, as indicated by *arsis* and *thesis*, and *vice versa*; we do maintain, that reading by mere quantity, were it practicable, would not of itself produce those varieties indicated by *arsis* and *thesis*, in as much as the essence of rhythm does not, and cannot, consist in an observance of mere quantity.

We do not, however, mean to deny that time may be necessary to rhythm, but to assert that the essence of rhythm does not consist in time. That *arsis* and *thesis* may be observed in the proposed mode of reading, is likely enough; but *then* it will be found, that, in the recitation of Mekerchus, Dr. Warner, and "the learned ecclesiastic," with whose pronunciation the latter was so fascinated, *their long* syllables are fully as much characterized by *emphasis*, as by *extension* of sound.

Emphasis, not quantity, we conceive to be the true pulse of speech. Time itself, in a mere *continuation* of longs and shorts, cannot, we apprehend, be the time-measurer or time-beater. Syllables of equal length can, of themselves, impress no character of cadence. Without the variety produced by some other accident than quantity, whence could arise the rhythm of a drawling succession of monochronous syllables, whether

termed

termed spondees or pyrrhics? The most exact pronunciation, indeed, of longs and shorts, in any possible order, would, otherwise, be nothing but mere nerveless and exanimate syllabification.

Cicero observes, "Numerus in *continuatione* nullus est; distinctio, et æqualium et sæpe variorum intervallorum *percussio*, numerum conficit." It is by the alternation of emphasis and remission, that intervals and proportions of time are duly discriminated and *audibly* indicated. The prominent variation of syllabic force and feebleness must have been generally known before tones could be analyzed, or quantities were clearly ascertained, and must have been instinctively and irresistibly *felt*, as the vital principle both of speech and song. It is not conceivable that an accident of speech, which constitutes almost the sole regulating principle of modern versification, could have been overlooked, or should not have been deemed a consideration of the highest importance, in the composition and recitation of ancient poetry. Its existence needs not to be proved by authorities, since it is founded in the very nature of things, in the action and powers of the organs of speech. Without an intervening pause, it is physically impossible to pronounce two consecutive syllables, whether long or short, with the same strong syllabic emphasis; there must be a re-action of the primary organ of syllabic impulse, either during a pause, or on a remiss note or two, for speech is effected, not by continuous, but reiterated action: and, in the utterance of even two consecutive weak syllables, it will be found, that there is not the same degree of weakness; hence the alternate or periodical nature of emphasis and remission, which we conceive to be the essence and governing principle of rhythm, and believe to have been *visibly* indicated by the action of *thesis* and *arsis*. It is upon this principle, that every English word of two syllables, has *necessarily* an emphatic impulse upon one of them. The longer words may have two or three impulses, their syllabic position being generally determined by the seat of the primary or pre eminent emphasis. In this manner are English and other modern languages enunciated. Thus also are Greek and Latin now pronounced. And in a similar manner must they always have been pronounced, unless, indeed, the Greeks and Romans had their organs of speech differently constructed, or differently gifted, from those of modern times. We entertain not even the smallest doubt, for example, that the pronunciation, so far *at least* as concerns emphasis, of the ditrochee, *comprobavit*, a cadence or close, with which, we are told, by Cicero and Quintilian, that the Asiatics were wonderfully delighted, was precisely similar to that of our word *approbation*, a cadence, perhaps, equally agreeable to modern ears; that, in point of emphasis, (the present part of the question does not regard quantity,) it consisted, like the latter, of a weak and a strong modern trochee; or, to speak more correctly, that, as, in the English word, the inferior emphasis was laid on the first syllable com, and the stronger on *a*, the penultimate. In regard both to emphasis and quantity, it is certain, that each word furnishes a fine flowing cadence. True then it doubtless is, in one respect at least, although often questioned, that *rhythmus metro potentior*. There is nothing in the nature of things, to determine whether the two syllables of a dissyllable shall be both long, both short, or one of each kind. Far otherwise with respect to emphasis. And hence it probably is, that in the composition of verse, to the almost utter neglect of *passive* quantity, rhythm, or the unavoidable pulsation of alternate emphasis and remission, still survives, and may be said to reign supreme lord of the ascendant. We again repeat it, is it rational to suppose that such a connate principle in human utterance could have been overlooked by the ancients? Presuming that it could not be overlooked, we would ask, in what *terms* have they characterized its *effects on speech*, if these are not to be regarded as the essence of the ancient *rhythm?*

The conclusion of these observations will appear in your next.

Crouch End. J. Grant.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

COMPLAINTS against the thoughtlessness and dissipation of authors have been for many years so common, that an opinion has become general, to be an author, except independence throw the glories of a good character around a man, is necessarily to be an idler, a sloven, and a drunkard, with all their disgusting *et cetera*. It thus often happens, that to write a book is to get a bad name, except some fortuitous accident, such as being at the head of a Scottish clan, or meeting a godfather for your first-born, like Capel Lofft, usher you before the public. Really

But, to keep you no longer in suspence, I must take the liberty to relate a case in point, which, while it interests the feelings, will, it is hoped, induce the benevolent among your readers to do something more than pity.

Mr. Charles Turner, the author of a poem, entitled "The Orphan," which has been noticed in the columns of your Magazine, by Mr. Capel Lofft, and of other interesting pieces, is the orphan son of the late Brigadier-general Turner, who died of excessive fatigue while serving his country at Visapoor, in India. In consequence of the solemn consignment of a dying parent, he was cared for, adopted, sent to England, and educated in the most liberal manner by Dr. Duprè, at Berkhamstead school, at the charge of Mr. Francis Pemberton, governor of Visapoor at the time of his father's death. He was apprenticed to a surgeon, after his protector died, by his executors; and, obtaining his certificate to practise by the usual routine, was to have been sent as assistant-surgeon on the Bombay station; but "*omnia vincit amor*,"—hackneyed as the quotation is, it is no less applicable. He married a woman at the very outset of life, without the consent of his friends, who all thereupon "forsook him and fled;" and he was left an insulated being—the future coloured indelibly with affliction, and the present only enlivened by the company of his wife and child.

This was a sad business altogether, and to a mind lifted up and enlightened by a classical education was hard to endure. To reconciliate his friends was impossible, and this was not the worst. The prejudices that had their source in one bosom spread like the shades of a November evening over the horizon that circled his acquaintance, amongst whom were included the friends of his late father. He retired into the suburbs of this great town, until want and misery drove him, in the first instance, to solicit eleemosynary aid. He next endeavoured to get a situation under government, then to open a school, both of which failed: the first, because he had not interest enough; and the second, because his customers, as is too often the case in little schools near town, never offered to pay him for his trouble. It is true, that he had previously opened a shop in his own profession; but, both from nature and habit being then unfitted to deal with the crafty and designing, advantage was taken of him, his concern soon shut up, and himself compelled to try the above-mentioned expedients.

In this obscurity, graduating down one pitch of distress after another, he was urged as a *dernier resort* to take up his pen. He had many who had once been his friends, and wrote a short poem, called "The Affectionate Widow," a piece no doubt in the hands of many of your readers: it was pretty and interesting, and people bought it. He afterwards wrote another poem, entitled, "The Orphan, descriptive in some Measure of his own Situation, and speaking of some People better than they deserve." What Mr. Lofft has said of the latter poem, no doubt it fully deserves; after which it seems as if every project and effort failed. It is not more than two years since his Orphan was put into my hands; some months after which, chance, or Providence, introduced me to the author, who was sunk into a state of perfect misery, into an apathy that cares not what occurs in life. The fluttering particles of the existences of himself and family, had been with great difficulty kept together for many months by what remained arising from the sale of his poem; and by the little he had been able to obtain by practising in his profession, with more success than profit; during which, also, he had suffered severely by disease, bereft even of the grand necessary that gives softness to repose, which had gone to satisfy the rapacity of wretches

Cursed with hearts unknowing how to feel.

He wrote now from habit, and solicited purchasers for his books, because he had no other way to get bread; until one and all of his friends growing tired, they branded him with the name of author, which of course implied idleness; and he, like all other poor fellows bearing that Cainish appellation, was struggling against an overwhelming wretchedness, that, while hardening his heart, excited in mine a compassion I had never felt before. My throat grew husky, after our first interview—every moment when I reflected on the poor scholar, and the ruined gentleman, who, possessed of all the gifts education could bestow, and the apprehensiveness of refined life, driven amid the haunts of suburbian depravity, and infinitely more poor and wretched than the poorest mechanic or labourer, who had never seen better days—and I resolved to endeavour to rescue him. I first wrote to those he had been in habits of calling

friends, but without success; was discouraged, and knew not how to proceed. But there was one gentleman, whose humanity has been felt, even at the uttermost parts of the earth, encouraged me, and I persevered, until by dint of begging, borrowing, and my own credit, a shop was taken for him in one of the most conspicuous parts of London, and stocked with drugs. Some of his former friends began now to smile, stipulating only that he should never poetize again; which also they laid strong injunctions upon me to suppress; and he soon shook off the rust of apathy and began to look cheerily. Much has been done, but much remains to do. There are debts against his concern, which is in a very flourishing way, promising fairly to maintain his family, frugally, in a few weeks: these debts we are endeavouring to discharge by raising a public subscription; and, if, while the eyes of him who can spare a mite to assist the laudable efforts of industry, run over this, compassion shall haply touch his heart, the writer of it will be most grateful to receive the gift at your hands, and apply it to complete the little fabrick of future comfort, which he has been endeavouring to raise to shelter one from the storms of life, who, by choice, would have been any thing else but an author.

THOMAS ROBINSON.

79, Moffatt Terrace, City Road;
April 18, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A LOVER of Bees, page 211 of your last Number but one, captivated my attention by his three first paragraphs, which exhibit much benevolence; a wish to promote the comforts of the fair sex—the advantage of the poor—and his own disinterestedness. But when I passed into the fourth, I was disappointed, and thought of "the mountain in labour to bring forth a mouse."

This paragraph recommends a way of increasing the quantity of wax, for the convenience of the fair sex, as it should seem by the second paragraph, without having any regard to the honey with which it is accompanied: and the modest Lover of Bees does not positively, like a practical apiarian, assert or declare, that the mode he recommends will certainly double the quantity of wax; but only says, I conceive it will. And the experimental manager of bees will, without hesitation, pronounce it to be a false conception. And, if it did produce double, what encouragement have I to pursue his plan. The quantity afforded by a good common hive is about a pound—value about two shillings; and I pronounce, from an experience of more than thirty years, and minute observation, that no such hive, on an average, will produce as much, especially if annoyed by fumigation before the bees produce brood and store up honey. In the extraordinary year 1800, fifteen colonies produced for me about five hundred pounds of honey-combs, value in honey about twenty pounds, and in clean wax only the value of *one* pound sterling. Indeed, I have long ago noticed, that the wax obtained is never worth more than a twentieth part of the honey. And shall I labour for such a trifling object alone, and lose sight of the honey, which is so much more valuable? In such a case, the ladies would smile, though I pretend to promote their convenience.

But the fanciful writer before us directs—"As soon as a new swarm have filled their habitation with combs, before they begin to store them with honey, or have bred many of their young."—This, Sir, is enough to show that this Lover of Bees, knows but little about them. Had he been amongst the many hundreds of gentlemen and ladies, and many of them of high rank, to whom I have exhibited bees in every state, he would have learnt, that the swarm never fills the hive with combs before they begin to fill them with honey and brood, and that generally the cells are stored with honey, and have eggs and brood in them, before the cells are carried to the greatest length, or finished; and I have often found both in the cells, and also much pollen within twenty-four hours, after hiving the swarm; and, within twenty-four days, thousands of young bees are often found to have been perfected, and able to work; and all this when the hive is not half full of combs. It is therefore impossible, in the nature of things, that a hiveful of wax can be taken before the combs are stored with either honey or brood; and equally certain that the Lover of Bees is a novice, who may raise the hopes of the ladies to be disappointed in the end, though he may be willing to amuse and to please them. But we must not here rest, but proceed to the end of the sentence which directs, "fumigate the bees, and cut away all their curious structure, with the exception of those cells, if indeed there are any, containing maggots and food; return the bees to the hive

hive before they have time to recover from their torpor, and they will immediately renew their efforts to repair their loss." We are not here told how or with what we must fumigate; whether with the smoke of weed, or rags, or Key's mully-puff, or sulphur; with all of which, when a novice, I injured many thousands of bees in ignorance, (as will all the followers of this Lover of Bees,) until I adopted the plan of drumming the hives, recommended by the ingenious Mr. Thomas Wildman, and I believe Mr. Keys, which is less dangerous, by far, to the bees. The mode of doing it may be seen in one of your former volumes, and in *Isaac's General Apiarian*, to be had of Cadell and Davis, so that I cannot here have the patience to repeat it. But I must protest against every method of seeking wax without the honey, as not worth the labour; nay, it is injurious to the bees and the interest of the community. All the honey and the wax which a swarm can spare, without destroying the bees, may be obtained without fumigation or drumming, with safety to the bees and the operator, according to the plan recommended in the *Cottager's Manual on Bees*, to be had as above,

The paper of the Lover of Bees has been doubtless of use. It has excited, perhaps, the attention of many to a neglected subject, and drawn forth the above, which, though short, will perhaps keep low the expectation of others, and thereby prevent great disappointment. I shall not, I hope, be thought to wish to discourage attention to bees; I wish to excite more attention to them. I know that in some seasons, had we a sufficient number of bees to collect the sweets of the country, we should find the largest quantity ever collected more than trebled. But I must not conceal that, in bad seasons, and these too often occur, we lose many stocks of bees because they cannot find sustenance.

Moreton, April 14, 1815. J. Isaac.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PREVIOUSLY to the accession of the House of Stuart, it was the practice of the kings of England, before they made war on any foreign power, to lay the subject-matter of dispute before their parliament, and to obtain its judgment on the points at issue before they committed the country in the hazards and expences of a contest. The Tudors first began to disregard the opinions of parliaments; but their successors have exercised the right of declaring war as a constitutional branch of the prerogative, and not always, as the history of the three last centuries too fatally proves, with a sound discretion. It was James the First who presumed to tell the parliament that "*such deep matters of state were above their reach and capacity*;" yet it is important to know on what ground he made such declaration, and I solicit information on the subject from some of your legal readers. According to the Rolls of Parliament, Edward the Third formally advised with his parliament no less than *seventeen* times on questions of peace and war; his grandson, Richard the Second, *six* times; Henry the Fourth *four* times; Henry the Fifth, *three* times; Henry the Sixth, *five* times; and Edward the Fourth, *twice*: precedents which ought, one would think, to be referred to as undoubted authorities.

Philo-Veritatis.

April 20, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING heard that "a particular Account of Lithography, or Stone-Engraving," drawn up by Mons. Marcell de Serres, is to be found in the Annales de Chemie, vol. lxvii. I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who may have access to that work, to afford me, through the medium of your Magazine, an account of the mode of prosecuting that art; in particular the manner of preparing the liquid used in the process, on the proper management of which depends, I understand, the fortunate result of the engraving.

An Amateur.

Exeter; May 13, 1815.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN the gardens at Hampton Court, there is a labyrinth or maze which has long amused and puzzled its numerous summer visitors; and I am told such horticultural devices are common in Holland, where there is a famous one at the Hague. Some account of them, with cuts of their plans, could not fail to interest many of your readers, as well as

May 1, 1815. An old Friend.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

EULOGY *on* M. PARMENTIER; *by* M. CUVIER, *Perpetual Secretary of the Imperial Institute of France.*

THE sciences have attained a point at which they astonish, not so much by the great efforts which they suppose, and by the striking truths which they reveal, as by the immense advantages which their applications daily procure to society. There is not a science at present known, in which the discovery of a single proposition might not enrich a whole people, or change the face of empires; and, so far from our having any reason to fear the diminution of this influence, it cannot but increase; for it is easy to prove that it takes its rise in the very nature of things.

Hunger and cold are the two great enemies of our species, and it is to resist them that all our arts are, more or less, immediately applied. Now it is only by the combination or disengagement of two or three elementary substances, that these objects can be attained. To support animal life, it is only requisite to replace in our bodies the particles of carbon and hydrogen, which respiration and transpiration take from us: to warm us, is only to retard the dissipation of the caloric with which respiration supplies us. The inhabitants of the palace, and of the cottage are alike employed in these functions: the brown bread of the beggar, the rich dainties of the epicure, the purple of princes, and the coarse clothing of the poor, are produced from the sciences. In consequence, architecture and the liberal arts, agriculture and manufactures, navigation, commerce, most wars even, and that immense development of courage and genius, that grand apparatus of effects and of knowledge, which they require, have for their final object only two simple operations of chemistry. Thus, the slightest new truth, thrown on the laws of nature in these two operations, may reduce the expences of states and individuals, change military tactics, and the routes of commerce, transfer power from one nation to another, and end by altering the fundamental relations of all classes of society.

In fact, this carbon and this hydrogen, which we consume incessantly in our fires, our clothing and our meals, are incessantly re-produced by a new consummation, by means of vegetation, which renews them in the atmosphere and in the waters; but the quantity of vegetation is itself fixed by the extent of the soil, by the species of vegetables which are thereon cultivated, and by the proportion of wood, pastures, corn-lands and cattle: in vain, therefore, would the most paternal government seek to increase the population in its territory beyond certain limits: all its cares would be fruitless, if science did not come to its aid. But let an experimental philosopher contrive a form of chimney, which economises some part of the combustibles, and he adds, in a manner, to the extent of our forests of wood; let a botanist make us acquainted with a plant capable of giving more nutritive substance in the same space, and he increases the extent of our arable lands. From that moment there will be room in that country for a greater number of active inhabitants.

ANTONY AUGUSTINE PARMENTIER was born at Montdidier, in 1737, of a citizen family, long established in that city, and various members of which had filled the highest municipal offices.

The premature death of his father, and the smallness of the fortune which he left to a widow and three children, of tender years, confined M. Parmentier's early education to a slight knowledge of Latin, which his mother, a woman of spirit and education far above the common, gave him herself.

An honest ecclesiastic took on himself the charge of developing these first germs, under the impression that the young man would become a valuable son of the church; but the necessity of supporting his family soon constrained him to chuse a business, which presented him with more prompt resources: he was, therefore, forced to suspend the study of the languages, to which his laborious life did not permit him afterwards to return, and which accounts in some measure for his works, although highly useful, not being marked with that precision and arrangement, which study and practice can alone confer.

In 1755 he entered upon his apprenticeship with an apothecary, of Montdidier, and next year came to Paris to pursue the same business, with a relation, who was settled there. Having shewn intelligence and habits of application, he obtained, in 1757, the employment of apothecary in the hospitals of the army of Hanover. The late M. Bayen,

Bayer, one of the most distinguished members of the Institute, then presided over this branch of the service. He was not less commendable for the elevation of his character, than for his talents; and, having remarked the regular conduct of young Parmentier, he made him acquainted with M. de Chamousset, intendant-general of the hospitals.

It was from the conversation of these two excellent men, that M. Parmentier derived the ideas and sentiments which have since given such celebrity to his name. He learned from them two truths, equally despised by those whose duty it is to feel them; namely, the extent and variety of miseries which might be prevented, if the welfare of individuals were more studied; and the number and power of the resources which nature would present against so many scourges, if she was properly questioned and studied on the subject.

Chemical science, which originated in Germany, was then but little followed in France, where few applications were made of it. The numerous petty sovereigns of Germany had taken great pains to improve their states; and the chemist, the agriculturist, or the friend of the useful arts, was by turns encouraged by them.

M. Parmentier, stimulated by his virtuous superiors, profited with ardour of the above sources of instruction. When his duties fixed him in any town, he visited the manufactories least known in France, and requested permission to work in the laboratories of the most eminent chemists. While in the country, he observed the practice of the German farmers, and even noted down such objects of interest as struck him, when following the army. As it happened, no opportunity was wanting of his viewing all these various objects closely; for he was five times made prisoner, and conveyed to places which he never would have otherwise visited: hence he learned, from his own experience, to what length the horrors of famine were sometimes carried, a course of instruction, necessary perhaps to kindle in him that beautiful fire of humanity with which he was inflamed during the rest of his long life.

It was prudent, however, that, before making public the useful knowledge which he had acquired, or seeking to ameliorate the lot of nations, he should render his own means of existence a little less precarious.

He returned therefore at the peace of 1763 to the capital, and resumed, in a more scientific order, the studies connected with his art. The lectures of Nollet, Rouelle, Antoine, and of Bernard de Jussieu, extended his ideas, and assisted him in giving them better method. He acquired in fact a varied and solid intimacy with all the physical sciences, and the place of inferior apothecary being vacant in the Invalids in 1766, he obtained it after a severe struggle.

His means of existence were thus secured to him, and fortune smiled upon him. The administrators of the establishment, observing that his conduct fully justified his recommendations, advised the king in 1772 to make him chief apothecary—a recompence which an unexpected incident rendered more complete than he had even wished or expected.

The pharmacy of the Invalids had been managed since the origin of the establishment by the sisters of *La Charité:* These good ladies, who had cherished young Parmentier so long as he was in a manner their servant, were highly offended when he was placed on a level with them. They teazed the king so effectually, and set so many engines at work, that his majesty was obliged to give way; and after two years controversy the singular arrangement was made of allowing M. Parmentier to retain all the emoluments of his office, without discharging any of its duties.

This was giving him up entirely to his researches upon subjects of general utility, and from that moment they were uninterrupted.

The first opportunity of publishing any results was afforded him in 1771 by the Academy of Besançon. The scarcity of 1769 had directed the attention of statesmen and of philosophers to those vegetables which could best supply the place of the ordinary plants; and the academy made this subject a prize question, which Parmentier satisfactorily resolved. He endeavoured to prove in his dissertation, that the most useful nutritive substance in vegetables is starch; and shewed how it might be extracted from the roots and seeds of several indigenous plants, and cleared of the acrid and poisonous principles which accompany it in some vegetables. He also pointed out the mixtures best calculated to make palatable bread of this starch; or at least a kind of biscuit, adapted for soups.

Without doubt, great advantages might be derived from the processes which he suggests,

suggests; but, as most of these plants are wild and rare, and would cost more than the dearest corn, an absolute famine could alone justify their use. Parmentier was aware, that it was much more efficacious to regulate cultivation and domestic economy, so as to render a famine impossible; and with this view he took great pains to recommend the cultivation of the potatoe, and combated with perseverance the prejudices which opposed the propagation of that beneficent root.

Most botanists, and even Parmentier himself, have written, after Gaspard Bauhin, that the potatoe came to us from Virginia, about the end of the sixteenth century; and that to the celebrated, but unfortunate, Sir Walter Raleigh, we were indebted for its introduction into Europe. I think it is much more likely that it was brought from Peru, by the Spaniards. Raleigh did not visit Virginia until 1586, and we may conclude from the testimony of Clusius, that so early as 1587, the potatoe was common in several parts of Italy, where it was given to cattle; which pre-supposes a few years' previous culture. This vegetable was besides indicated about the end of the fifteenth century, by the first Spanish writers, as cultivated in the vicinity of Quito, where it was called *Papas*, and where it was cooked into various dishes. Finally, what seems to complete all desirable proofs, Bannister and Playten, who made extensive enquiries into the indigenous plants of Virginia, do not enumerate the potatoe; and Bannister even says expressly, that he searched for it twelve years in vain, whereas Dombey found it, in the wild state, in all the Cordilleras, where the Indians still apply it to the same purposes as when it was first known to Europeans.

The mistake may have arisen from Virginia producing several other plants, with tuberous roots, which inaccurate descriptions may have confounded with the potatoe. Bauhin, in fact, mistook the plant called *openawk* by Thomas Harriot, for the potatoe. There are also in Virginia common *patatas;* but the anonymous author of the History of that country positively says, that they have nothing in common with the potatoe of Ireland and England, which is the potatoe of Europe.

Be this as it may, this admirable vegetable was received in various ways by the people of Europe; it appears that the Irish first took advantage of it, for we find that potatoes, soon after their being known in Europe, took the name of Irish potatoes; in France they were at first proscribed. Bauhin relates that in his time their use was prohibited in Burgundy, because it was imagined that they would generate leprosy.

It will scarcely be believed that a vegetable so wholesome, so productive, so easily cooked, and so capable of being kept in almost all seasons, should have required almost two centuries ere it overcame puerile prejudices.

Of this, however, we have been witnesses in France. The English had brought the potatoe into Flanders during the wars against Louis XIV. It was cultivated afterwards, but very rarely, in some parts of France; Switzerland gave it a better reception, and latterly it was much cultivated in several French provinces, in consequence of the repeated dearths which were experienced during the last years of the reign of Louis XV. Turgot in particular introduced it widely in the Limousin and Angumois departments, of which he was Intendant, and it was hoped that the whole kingdom would speedily enjoy this new article of subsistence, when some old physicians revived the clamours of the sixteenth century.

The leprosy was no longer dreaded from the effects of eating potatoes, than it was discovered that they produced fevers! Repeated bad crops of corn in the south, and the consequent scarcity, had produced some epidemic diseases, which were directly attributed to the potatoes. The comptroller-general was even obliged in 1771 to invite a proclamation from the Faculty of Medicine to calm men's minds.

Parmentier, who had become acquainted with the potatoe in the prisons of Germany, where he frequently had no other food, seconded the views of the ministry by a chemical examination of this root, in which he demonstrated that none of its principles were hurtful. He did more, in order to give the people a taste for it, he cultivated fields of it by the road-side, placing watchmen over them by the day only; thinking himself fortunate when the people were tempted to steal a few potatoes during the night. He could have wished that the king, as is related of the Emperor of China, should have planted the first root in his field; but his majesty did almost as much, for he wore on a full court-day a nosegay of the flowers of the plant on his breast, and nothing more was requisite to induce several great landed proprietors to plant the root.

But the enemies of the unfortunate potatoe, although defeated in their attempt to prove it deleterious to the human race, would not confess themselves conquered; for they next pretended that it rendered the ground sterile. There was no likelihood that an article which fed more cattle, and consequently multiplied manure, could ever wear out the soil; it was nevertheless necessary to answer this objection, and to consider the potatoe in an agricultural point of view. Parmentier therefore republished, under various forms, every thing connected with its cultivation and uses, even for the fertilization of land; he continued to speak of it in popular and scientific works, in journals, dictionaries, and literary works of all kinds. During forty years, in short, he lost no opportunity of recommending it; every bad harvest was a kind of auxiliary of which he studiously profited to call the attention of the public to his favourite plant.

It was thus that the name of this vegetable and his own became almost inseparable in the minds of philanthropists; the lower classes also had united them together, but not always with gratitude. At a certain era of the revolution, Parmentier was proposed for some municipal office. One of the voters furiously opposed him, "He will make us eat nothing but potatoes," said he, "for 'twas he who invented them."

But Parmentier was above soliciting the suffrages of the mob: he knew well that it was his duty to serve them; but he knew also, that so long as their education was limited, it was not his duty to consult them. Besides, he had no doubt, that, in the long run, the benefit would be duly appreciated; and, in fact, it was one of the greatest comforts of his old age, to witness the complete success of his perseverance. "The potatoe," he exclaimed, in one of his last publications, "has no longer any but friends, even in those districts from which the spirit of priestcraft and contradiction seemed determined to banish it for ever."

Notwithstanding all this, Parmentier was not one of those narrow-minded beings who are exclusively wedded to one idea; and the advantages which he had discovered to arise from the use of the potatoe, did not make him neglect other vegetables.

Maize, which next to the potatoe furnishes the most economical food, is also a present from the new world, although in many places it is still obstinately called Turkey corn. It was the chief food of the Americans when the Spaniards landed amongst them, and was brought into Europe long before the potatoe, for it was described by Fuchs so far back as 1543. It was spread over Europe much more rapidly also; and, as it gave to Italy and our southern provinces, a new and abundant branch of nutriment, it contributed in a singular manner to encrease the population.

The Chesnut, which is said to have nourished our ancestors, even before they were acquainted with corn, is also a very useful product in several French provinces, particularly towards the centre of the kingdom. M. Daine, intendant of Limoges, requested M. Parmentier to examine if it could not be converted into wholesome bread, which would keep well: his experiments were not successful, but they gave rise to a complete treatise on the chesnut, and on the various preparations which may be made from it.

Wheat itself was the subject of long researches on the part of M. Parmentier, and perhaps he did not render less service by publishing his processes for baking, than by propagating the potatoe. Chemical analysis having taught him that the bran contains no principle capable of nourishing mankind, he was led to conclude, that to exclude it from bread was to effect a saving; he proved, by experiments, that, by grinding and sifting the flour in such a way as to keep out all the husks, a much whiter, more savoury, and more nutritive bread was obtained. Previous to these discoveries, this mode of grinding and sifting flour was prohibited under heavy penalties, as being wasteful.

Parmentier studied with scrupulous attention every thing connected with bread; and, as books, he knew, were of little use to millers and bakers, who generally read but little, he prevailed on the government to establish a public baking school, the pupils of which should propagate the best system in the provinces. He travelled himself with M. Cadet de Vaux, into Brittany and Languedoc, to propagate his doctrines.

He succeeded in dismissing the bran, which was mixed with the bread of the army and navy; and, by thus procuring a more wholesome and more agreeable food, he put an end to the multiplicity of abuses, of which this mixture was the source.

In short, it has been calculated, that, from the progress made in France in the

arts of grinding and baking, the quantity of flour now necessary for an individual may be reduced one-third. As it is to Parmentier that we are indebted for these new processes, this calculation establishes his fame better than a thousand *Elogés*.

Full of a species of enthusiasm for the arts, which he valued only in proportion to their utility, Parmentier wished to place upon this basis alone all his regulations for the welfare of those who practised them; he pitied, in a particular manner, the condition of the baker, whose trade is so laborious, whose industry is subjected to such vexatious regulations, and who generally becomes the first object of the fury of the mob in times of scarcity. The goodness of his heart made him forget that this was precisely the lot of one of the ranks of a large community, and that the trades necessary to the bare support of life are so easily acquired, and need so small a capital, that those who follow them do not deserve great profits. There would be no civil society at all, if the labourer insisted upon being paid as high as the physician, or if the baker should demand the income of an astronomer. Besides, it is by no means fair to say, that tradesmen are not well enough paid in the present state of society; for there are a great many more of this class who acquire princely fortunes, than of authors or learned men.

Ardent as was Parmentier for the public utility, it may be supposed that he took an active part in the efforts occasioned by the last war to supply the place of colonial produce: it was he, in short, who brought the syrup of raisins to perfection; that preparation, which doubtless cannot be assimilated to sugar, but which, nevertheless, greatly reduced its consumption, gave a new value to our vineyards, and a new species of luxury to the poor.

These labours, purely agricultural or œconomical, did not detach Parmentier entirely from those connected more closely with his profession: he had published, in 1774, a translation, with notes, of the Physical Recreations of MODEL, a work in which pharmaceutical preparations are more particularly the object; and in 1775, he published an edition of the *Hydraulic Chemistry* of Lagaraye, which is merely a collection of receipts for obtaining the principles of medicinal substances without injuring them by too much heat. Perhaps he would not have remained an indifferent spectator of the great revolution made in Chemistry about this time, if the intrigues to which we have alluded, had not deprived him of his laboratory at the Invalids; and yet we may venture to say that the chemical examination of milk and of blood, in which he was assisted by M. Deyeux, is a model of the application of chemistry to the productions of organized bodies and their modifications.

In the first of these works the authors compare with the milk of women that of the domestic animals; and in the second they examine the alterations produced in the blood by inflammatory and putrid diseases, and by scurvy; alterations frequently very imperceptible, and far from accounting for the disorders which they occasion, or which they at least accompany.

We have seen how Parmentier's progress was checked, in some measure, by his removal from the Invalids, but he was not forgotten by government; for, when, in 1788, a board of physicians and surgeons was organized for the army, it was wished to place Parmentier there as chief-apothecary; but Bayen was still alive, and Parmentier refused to sit above his master. He was, therefore, appointed assistant to Bayen. This institution, like many others, was suppressed by those revolutionists who wished to see no subordination even in medicine: but necessity soon dictated its restoration under the name of the Council of Health for the Armies; and Parmentier, whom the reign of terror had driven from Paris, was recalled to become one of its members.

He exhibited, in this career, the same zeal as in every other, and the hospitals of the army were under incalculable obligations to him. He neglected neither copious instructions to his inferiors, nor urgent solicitations to his superiors in office, to promote his benevolent views; and we saw him, latterly, bitterly complaining of the neglect with which the victims of war were treated by the ministers of Bonaparte, while he was himself absent at the head of his armies.

We owe much to the care which he took in instructing the young men who were intrusted to his superintendance, and to the friendly manner in which he received, encouraged, and promoted them. His protection was extended to them, however far they were removed from him upon service; and we know more than one person who has been indebted

debted for his life in distant and inhospitable climates, to the instructions and solicitude of Parmentier.

But his activity was not confined to the duties of his place, and every thing which was useful called him into action. At the period of the establishment of fire-engines, he assured the public of the perfect salubrity of the waters of the Seine, which has been called in question subsequently. He took an active part in recommending œconomical soups; he contributed greatly to the propagation of vaccination; it was chiefly he who produced, in the hospitals of Paris, that regularity which now prevails in the apothecary's department; he superintended the great bakehouse of Scipio, where all the bread for the hospitals is baked; the *Hospice des Menages* was also under his particular superintendance, and he paid the most scrupulous attention to every thing that could better the condition of 800 old persons of both sexes who fill it.

In a word, wherever much labour was wanted for no remuneration, and wherever good was to be done, Parmentier was the first to aid; and his time, his pen, and even his purse, were immediately at the service of the institution.

This long and constant habit of watching over the welfare of mankind, actually impressed upon his exterior the character of Benevolence personified. A tall and erect figure, a look at once noble and placid, with locks as white as snow, made this respectable old man the image of goodness and virtue combined. His physiognomy was peculiarly pleasing, from the sentiment of the good which he had done. And who has a better claim to happiness than the man, who, without birth, fortune, great employments, or even great talents, but, merely by perseverance in benevolence, has perhaps contributed as much to the welfare of his fellow men, as any of those on whom nature and fortune have heaped all their powers of doing good?

Parmentier was never married: his sister, Madame Houzeau, constantly lived with him, and seconded him in all his labours of benevolence with the zeal of a philanthropist. She died at a period when her affectionate services would have been more necessary than ever to her brother, who began to be seized with a chronic affection of the chest. Grief for her loss aggravated the disorder of this excellent man, and rendered his latter days more painful, but without altering in the least his character or arresting his labours. He was finally removed from life on the 17th of December, 1813, in the 77th year of his age.

Extracts from the Portfolio of a Man of Letters.

INDEPENDENT ELECTION.

WHAT a striking contrast may be perceived in the unbending dignity of independence, displayed in the following address of an American citizen, to the fulsome and courtly addresses of many English candidates at an election. "I will serve as a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, if elected for the first district in October, by the people of Maryland."

GEORGE DENT. OF JOHN.

Charles County, Aug. 10, 1789.

LONDON SMOKE.

The following curious phenomenon is remarked by the ingenious Count Rumford, in one of his Essays, whereby he ascertained his approach to the great metropolis of London. "The enormous waste of fuel in London may be estimated by the *vast dark cloud* which continually hangs over it, and frequently overshadows the whole country, far and wide; for this dense cloud is certainly composed almost entirely of *unconsumed coal*, which, having stolen wings from the innumerable fires of this great city, has escaped by the chimneys, and continues to sail about in the air, till, having lost the heat which gave it volatility, it falls in a dry shower of extremely fine black dust to the ground, obscuring the atmosphere in its descent, and frequently changing the brightest day into more than Egyptian darkness. I never view from a distance, as I come into town, the *black cloud* which hangs over London, without wishing to be able to compute the immense number of chaldrons of coals of which it is composed; for, could this be ascertained, I am persuaded, so striking a fact would awaken the curiosity, and excite the astonishment, of all ranks of the inhabitants."

COLOUR OF SEALS.

The kings of France reserved to themselves the right of sealing with white wax, and it was only on any extraordi-

nary occasions that they granted the privilege to others, which was by letters patent.

CARDS.

The four suits were meant to represent the four classes of men in the kingdom.—The *hearts* denoted the ecclesiastics: the nobility, or military part of the kingdom, were represented by points of lances, or the *spades*: *diamonds* designed the order of merchants or tradesmen: and the trefoil leaf, or *clubs*, alluded to the husbandmen and peasants. The four kings represented David, Alexander, Cæsar, and Charles, which names were on the French cards formerly—they exhibit the four celebrated monarchies of the Jews, Greeks, Romans, and Franks: by the queens are represented Argine, Esther, Judith, and Pallas—typical of birth, piety, fortitude, and wisdom: by the knaves were designed the servants to knights, or the knights themselves.

The first certain notice of their having been known in England, occurs in a record in the time of Edward IV. on an application of the card-makers to parliament, A.D. 1643, when an Act was made against the importation of playing-cards, 3d Edw. IV. c. 4. From this statute it appears, that card-playing and card-making were known and practised in England before this period, or about fifty years after the era of their supposed invention.

ROYAL INFELICITY.

Mary, the daughter of Henry VII. was married to Louis XII. the great and good King of France, at whose death she espoused Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by whom she had a daughter, Lady Frances Brandon. Lady Frances married Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, afterwards created Duke of Suffolk; and by this nobleman she had Lady Jane, Lady Catherine, and Lady Mary Grey. After the violent death of the duke, the duchess married a private gentleman, Mr. Adrian Stokes; and, we are told, was afterwards so piteously reduced, as to be obliged to lie in the porch of a church all night, from being unable to afford herself a better lodging. The duke, her first husband, with her daughter, Lady Jane, and her husband, Lord Guildford Dudley, perished on the scaffold on the same day. Her second daughter, Lady Catherine, was first married to Henry, Lord Herbert, (son of William, Earl of Pembroke,) from whom she was divorced. She then married Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford; but this marriage taking place without the licence of the arbitrary Elizabeth, they were both imprisoned in the Tower, in separate apartments. By corrupting the keeper they were permitted to visit each other, and the consequence was a son, named Edward. For this crime the unfortunate earl was fined 15000 marks, and both were closely and separately confined for nine years, when, on the death of the countess, the earl was released. Lady Mary Grey, terrified at the misfortunes of her two sisters, forgot the fascinations of royalty, and preferred safety with a husband of very low condition, Mr. Martin Keys, serjeant-porter to the queen, by whom she had no issue. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

GOOD FRIDAY.

In the chancery of France, after twelve o'clock on Good Friday, all the seals of office were in green, being for extreme cases, as grants of pardon, &c. in memory of Christ dying on the tree of the cross for our salvation. At other times the seal was always yellow, excepting for charters and privileges.

THEOLOGICAL WIT.

The late Rev. Thomas Toller, an eminent dissenting minister, (joint preacher with the celebrated Dr. James Fordyce, at Monkwell-street,) resided many years in the Lower-street, Islington. One day, when he got into the stage to come to London, he met with two ladies of his acquaintance, and a loquacious young Irishman, who was very obtrusive with his "would-be wit" to the females. The coachman soon stopped to take up another passenger, who, Dutchman-like, was "*slow to make haste.*" A young dog, being confined in the neighbourhood, bewailed its loss of liberty, by making an hideous noise; which all the party agreed was very disagreeable. The Hibernian, desirous to display his wit, and to *quiz* the parson, said, "The animal was so unpleasantly noisy, it must be a presbyterian *dog.*" Mr. Toller calmly, but with much apparent confidence, said, "I am sure it is an Irish dog."—"How do you know that?" exclaimed the astonished young man with eagerness.—"I know it, Sir," (replied the divine,) "by its impudence and its howl." This seasonable retort cured the garrulity of the patient, and gave him a locked-jaw, till the stage arrived at the Royal Exchange.

RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

The relation of Matthew Paris of the capture of Richard by Leopold duke of Austria is far from correct. The mo-

narch

narch at the time disguised himself as a servant, and was actually turning the spit in the kitchen when one of the duke's servants came in and recognized the royal cook by a ring on his finger. Intelligence was instantly given to the duke, who forthwith caused him to be arrested.

The following year the duke sold his royal prisoner to the Emperor Henry for sixty thousand pounds of silver, of the standard pound weight of Cologne. With this sum Leopold built the walls of Vienna, purchased the duchies of Styria and Neuberg, the counties or earldoms of Linz and Wells, and the bishoprics of Passau and Wurtzbourg.

HUMAN CREDULITY.

The wonderful miracles wrought by Bridget Bostock, of Cheshire, who healed all diseases by prayer, faith, and an embrocation of fasting spittle, induced multitudes to resort to her from all parts of the country, and kept her salival glands in full employ. Sir John Pryce, with a high spirit of enthusiasm, wrote to this woman to make him a visit at Newton Hall, in order to restore to him his third, a favourite, wife. His letter will best tell the foundation on which he built his strange hope, and very uncommon request.

To Mrs. Bridget Bostock.

Madam,

Having received information, by repeated advices, both public and private, that you have of late performed many wonderful cures, even where the best physicians have failed; and that the means used appear to be very inadequate to the effect produced; I cannot but look upon you as an extraordinary and highly favoured person. And why may not the same most merciful God, who enables you to restore sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and strength to the same, also enable you to raise the dead to life? Now, having lately lost a wife, whom I most tenderly loved, my children a most excellent step-mother, and our acquaintances a most dear and valuable friend, you will lay us all under the highest obligations; and I earnestly entreat you, for God Almighty's sake, that you will put up your petitions to the Throne of Grace on our behalf, that the deceased may be restored to us, and the late Dame Eleanor Pryce be raised from the dead. If your personal attendance appears to you to be necessary, I will send my coach and six, with proper servants to wait on you hither, whenever you please to appoint. Recompence of any kind that you may please to propose would be made with the utmost gratitude; but I wish the bare mention of it is not offensive to both God and you.

I am, madam,
Your most obedient, and very much afflicted, humble servant,
JOHN PRYCE.

ST. DENIS.

The church of St. Denis, near Paris, was originally the temple of Mercury, and the following lines were written on the transformation:—

Hic constructo Christi templo,
Verbo docet et exemplo
Coruscat Miraculis;
Turba credit, error cedit
Fides crescit, et clarescit
Nomen tanti Præsulis.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

FANNY FEAR,

A Poem, attempted in the Dialect of the County of Somerset;

BY JAMES JENNINGS.

GOOD Gennel Vawk! an if you please
To lissen to my storry,
A mâ-be 'tis a jitch a one,
Wool make ye zummet zorry.

'Tis not a hoosay tale of grief,
A put wi' ort together,
That, where you cry, or where you laugh,
Da matter not a veather.

But 'tis a tale vor sartain true,
Wi' readship be it spawken;
I knaw it âll, begummers! well;
By tale eese an by tawken.

Tha maid's right name war FANNY FEAR,
A tidy body dressin;
An she could brew, and she could bake,
An dumplins bwile an skimmer-cake,
Tha childern âll caressin.

Upon a Zunday âternoon,
Beforne tha door a stanin,
To zee er chubby cheaks zo hird,
An whitist lillies roun 'em spird,
A damas rawse er han in,

Would do your hort good; and er eyes
Dork, vull an bright an sporklin,
Tha country lads could not goo by,
Bit look thâ must—she, iver shy,
Would blish, tha timid lorklin.

Her Dame war to er desperd kind,
She knaw'd er well dezarvin;

She gid er good advice an claws,
At which she niver turn'd er naws
As zum wool, th'awf 'pon starvin.

She ôten yarly upp'd to goo
A milkin o' tha dairy;
Tha meads re-echoed wi' er zong;
Than how she birsh'd tha grass along
As lissom as a vairy!

She war as happy as a prince;
Naw princess moor of pleasure,
When well-at-eas'd, could iver veel;
She ly'd er head upon er peel,
An vound athin a treasure.

There war a dessent comly youth,
Who took'd to her a likin;
An, when a don'd iz Zunday claws,
You'd think en zummet, I suppaws,
A look'd zo desperd strikin.

Hiz vace war like a zummer dâ,
When âll tha birds be zingin;
Smiles an good nature dimplin stood,
An moor bezides an âll zo good,
Much pleasant promise bringin.

Now Jan war zawber, and afeard
Nif he in haste should morry,
That he mid long repent thereof,
An zo a thought 'twar best not, thawf
Ta stâ mid make en zorry.

Jan ôten pass'd tha happy door,
Where Fanny stood a scrubbin;
An Fanny hir'd his pleasant voice,
An thought, "an if she had er choice."
An veel'd athin a drubbin.

Bit Jan did'n hulder long iz thoughts;
Vor thorough iv'ry cranny
Hirn'd of iz hort tha flawing tide,
An a could na moor iz veelins bide,
Bit tell 'em must to Fanny.

To Fanny than one Whitsun eve,
A tawl'd er how a lov'd er;
Naw dove a zed to her could be,
Moor faithful than to her would he;
His hort had long appruv'd er.

Wi' timorous blishin, Fanny zed,
"A maid mist not believe ye,
Vor men wool tell thair fair-look tale,
And awver seely maids prevail,
Thaw, Jan, I would not grieve ye.

"Nif you da mean to be sincere,
An have vor I a fancy,
(Bit now I dwont veel desperd well
An what's the câze I cannot tell)
You'll zâ na moor to Nancy."

Twar zo beginn'd thair sweet ortin;
Booath still liv'd in thair places;
Zometimes thâ meet bezides tha stile,
Wi' pleasant look an tender smile,
Gaz'd in each wither's vaces.

In spreng-time ôten on tha nap,
Would Jan an Fanny linger;
An, when war vooas'd ta zâ good-bwye,
Would meet again wi' draps in eye,
While hawp would pwint er vinger.

Zo pass'd tha dâs—tha moons awâ,
An hawp still whiver'd nigh;
Nif Fanny's dreams high pleasures will,
Of her Jan's thoughts tha ligden still,
An ôten too tha zigh.

Bit still Jan had not got wherewi'
To venter eet ta morry;
Alas-a-dâ! when poor vawk love
How much restraint how many pruv;
How zick zum an how zorry.

Aw you, who live in houzen grate
An wherewi' much possessin;
You knaw not—mâ-be reck not you
What pangs jitch tender horts pursue,
How grate or how distressin.

Jan sar'd a varmer vour long years,
An now iz hawps da brighten:
A gennelman of high degree,
Choos'd en iz hunsman vor to be;
Hiz Fanny's hort da lighten!

"Now Fan," zed he, "nif I da live,
Nex zummer thee bist mine;
Sir John wool gee me wauges good,
A mâ-be too zum vier wood:"
Hiz Fan's dork eyes did shine.

"To haw vor thee my Fan!" a cried,
"I iver sholl delight;
Thawf I be poor, 'tool be my pride
To zee my Fan my buxom bride,
My lidden dâ an night."

A took er gently in iz orms,
A kiss'd er zo zweetly too;
Hiz Fan vor jay not a word could speak,
Bit a big roun tear rawl'd down er cheak,
It zimm'd as if er hort would break;
She could hordly thenk it true.

To zee our hunsman goo abroad,
Hiz houns about en volly;
Hiz tossel'd cap—iz whip's smort smack,
Hiz hoss a prancin wi tha crack;
Hiz whissle, horn, an holler, back!
Would cure âll melancholy.

It happ'd, a dork an wintry night,
Tha stormy wine a blawin,
Tha houns made a naise an a dismal yell,
Jitch as vawk zâ da death vawrtell;
Tha cattle loud war lawin.

Tha hunsman wâkid, an down a went,
A thought ta keep 'em quiet;
A niver stapp'd izzel ta dress,
Bit a went in iz shirt vor readiness
A voun a dirdful riot.

Bit âll thic night a did not come back;
All night tha dogs did rawr;
In tha mornin thâ look'd on tha kannel stwons,
An zeed 'em cover'd wi' gawr an bwons,
Tha vlesh âll vrom 'em tawr.

Hiz head war left—tha head of Jan
Who lov'd iz Fanny well;
An a bizzy gossip as gossips be,
Wo've work o' ther awn bit vrom it vlee,
To Fanny went ta tell.

She vleed, she hirn'd ta meet tha man
Who corr'd her dear Jan's head,
An when she zeed en âll blood an gawr,
She drapp'd down speechless jist avawr,
As thaw she had bin dead!

Poor Fanny com'd to erzel again,
Bit er senses left vor iver;
An âll she zed, by dâ an night,
Vor sleep it left er eye-lids quite,
War "Jan, aw my Jan, wi' eyes so bright,
I sholl niver zee thee—niver!"

ELEGY

ELEGY ON A COTTAGE MAID;
From the German.

WHAT hollow sound salutes mine ear?
The death-bell from yon mossy spire!
And now a weeping train appear,
Mothers and children, friends and sire!

A shroud infolds the lovely form,
A funeral wreath the auburn hair,
Of gentle Rose, her mother's charm,
Our village pride, so good! so fair!

Her friends, involv'd in deep concern,
Forgetful of our rural dance,
Now weave a garland for her urn,
And to her grave in tears advance.

Ah! none could more deserve their tears
Than thou for whom their sorrow flows;
In Heaven no glorious saint appears
More bless'd than thou, sweet pious Rose!

Before her little cottage neat,
Rose with an angel might compare!
Her ornaments were wild flowers sweet,
And violet's deck'd her bosom fair.

Her fan was zephyr's silken wing,
Her cheek's soft rouge the glow of health;
Her mirror bright this silver spring,
And nature's charms supplied her wealth.

Fair as the lovely orb of night,
Artless as fair, was gentle Rose;
Her charms adorn'd with lustre bright,
That modesty round virtue throws.

No youth, with ardent passion fir'd,
To raise a kindred feeling knew;
The beauteous maid, by all admir'd,
To William's love was ever true.

The beechen grove in early spring,
The azure sky their canopy,
Was where they join'd the village ring
In country dances merrily.

She gave him ribbands, white and blue,
Her smiles would oft his labour cheer;
In autumn to his hut she flew,
To aid the harvest of the year.

For him the golden sheaves would tie,
And, pleased, observe her favourite swain,
Till Sol illumed the western sky,
And rest with peaceful evening came.

Rose was her William's tenderest care,
His nightly dream, his daily charm;
Their love with angels might compare,
So true, reciprocal, and warm.

Ah, William! hark! the death-bell's sound,
And funeral song for Rose no more!
The sable mourners gather round,
The blooming garland waves before.

And William to her open grave,
With prayer-book bends his mournful way,
There takes a silent final leave,
And wipes his crystal tears away.

Sleep, pious maid! till heavenly power
No more thy captive soul detains!
Here oft at twilight's solemn hour,
Sing, Philomel, thy plaintive strains.

And softly blow the evening breeze
Around her grave, with wild flower's drest!
And gently wave the churchyard trees,
Where turtles make their downy nest!

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

To Messrs. BARCLAY *and* CUMING, *of Cambridge, for improved Wheels and Axletrees.*—May 4, 1814.

THE object of this invention is to construct wheels of superior strength, durability, and safety, to those in common use. The nave of the wheel is made of cast-iron, brass, bell-metal, or any suitable material, the mortices therein being made wider at the bottom than the top, so as to allow the tenon of the spoke to expand when driven into effect; which they previously make a saw-carf, or slit, in the wedge, and fix a wedge of iron, or other suitable material, in the said saw-carf, or slit, so that when the spoke enters the mortice, the thick end, or base, of the wedge, strikes against the box or bottom of the mortice, which forces the wedge into the saw-carf, or slit, of the spoke, and forms a dove-tail in the mortice. It is obvious, that the width of the wedge should be equal to the thickness of the spoke. They also bevel the whole substance of the spoke at the shoulder, and likewise the upper sides of the mortice in the nave of the wheel to receive the spoke, which adds considerably to the strength of the wheel. In the axle-arm a plate of iron, brass, or other suitable metal, is to be screwed over the heads of the lynch-pins, to prevent them from rising. This plate is made of a circular form, to fit the nave. The hind cap is screwed on to the flanch, and it revolves with the wheel, and is a second security for keeping it on the axle, so that the wheels would even, without the lynch-pins, be secure and safe. The front cap is screwed on to the flanch, with a ring of leather between the cap and flanch. The caps and collars are made of brass, or other metal or mixture of metals. The above-mentioned wheels and axles may be used with or without caps; but they recommend the caps for retaining the oil, and for security.

To Mr. ROBERT SALMON, *of Woburn, Surveyor; for Improvements in Machines for making Hay.*—Aug. 23, 1814.

Mr. SALMON'S improvements in the construction of machines for making hay consists

consists, *first*, in the particular construction and application of the revolving rakes, whereby their fixing is simplified and facilitated, and their operation rendered more certain and permanent. *Second*; in the particular manner of giving motion to these rakes by an internally cogged wheel, whereby many advantages are obtained.

He makes the axis of the carriage-wheels and of the rake in the same point; thereby admitting of the introduction of any sized wheels or rakes, with the opportunity of varying the speed; he makes all the cogged wheels, so as to admit of being completely boxed within the carriage-wheel, thereby securing them from clogging, and also making the frame and shafts less likely to clog; he makes the movements of the rakes at such command, that the driver can instantly throw them off without stopping the horse; or in the case of clogging, or any extraordinary strain, they shall throw out themselves, and give notice when this occurs; and he makes and applies the rail into which the rakes or teeth are fixed, more simple, durable, and effective; as also so as more completely to turn out of the way when meeting with obstructions, or when moving from place to place; the same construction affording the opportunity to change them at pleasure, and to admit of different rakes, according to the crop.

To Mr. Matthew Murray, *of Leeds; for Improvements in the Construction of Hydraulic Presses, for pressing Cloth and Paper.*—March 12, 1814.

For pressing and packing soft or elastic substances, that take up much room, Mr. M. causes the top and bottom parts of the press to move, or approach each other, both at the same time, whereby the goods may be pressed into one-half the space that the rising cylinder of the press passes through, and at the same time admit a considerable extension between the top and bottom, and without raising the bale when pressed so far from the floor as to be inconvenient in sewing up, or completing the package. In the common way, the bottom part of the press only, having the action upwards, rises too far (in many cases) above the floor to be conveniently useful.

Secondly. In hot-pressing, and other cases where great power is required, he makes the wrought-iron swards, or sides of the frame, with short projections at each end, in form of a T, and let them into a correspondent notch, in the end of the fixed top and bottom of the press, instead of passing them through mortice holes in the top and bottom with a cotter, or pin, passing through each end of the sward, as in the old method. By which new contrivance, one sward can be taken out at a time, or put in, without disturbing any other part of the press, and left at its full strength, without being wounded by pins, or cotter-holes. The other parts of the press are the same as in common use.

His *third* improvement consists of an indicator, for ascertaining nearly the degree of pressure at any one time on the press; also to shew when it recedes from pressure. It consists in a combination of proportionally unequal cylinders, moving in water, having their action in the opposite or contrary order to the common water-press; the last cylinder acting upon a column of mercury in a glass tube, with a graduated scale for denoting the weight. This principle may be carried to any extent, within the strength and perfection of the materials employed, and will be useful in pressing of cloth, where too little or too much pressure affects the quality and colour. It may also be usefully employed for weighing heavy bodies.

To Mr. George Heywood, *of Brockmoor Iron-works, near Stourbridge; for a Method of turning Rolls, and of rolling Gun and Pistol Barrels previous to welding.*—June 7, 1814.

Mr. Heywood makes one or more pairs of rolls, of sufficient strength and magnitude, of metal, for which good cast-iron, of the quality commonly used for rolls, is preferable, for the purpose of rolling out bars or pieces of iron. He then duly mounts the said rolls with adjustments, and in connection with each other, by wheel-work, by means whereof the rolls of each pair are severally caused to revolve together; so that, in each operation, as far as depends upon the rotation of the said rolls, the effect produced by rolling upon any similar bar or piece of iron, gives the same figure thereto as would have been given by rolling into any other similar bar or piece. He makes in or upon the surfaces of the rolls, or one of them in each pair, grooves intended to correspond with, and give the proposed figure to the convex, or projecting side of any bar or piece of iron, which shall or may be rolled; and in some of the pairs of rollers he makes upon the surface of one of the rolls, certain longitudinal protuberances, so adapted

adapted, respectively, to certain of the grooves or excavations, as to leave an interval between the surfaces which corresponds with the size and figure intended to be given to any bar or piece of iron. He makes the grooves and projections of such dimensions respectively, and at such distances, as under, in the several parts of the rotation of the rolls, as that bars or pieces, or concave portions of iron, shall be rolled or drawn out with the due and regular thickness, tapering, and length, which may be required in gun and pistol barrels.

In rolling the barrels, he avails himself, according to the nature of the material, and the well-known art of rolling, laminating, or extending metallic bodies, of the method of drawing or rolling by repeated actions, and not all in one. And, when according to that art it would be requisite, he ignites by a low heat, or anneals his materials between the respective operations.—*Repertory.*

Other Patents lately granted, of which we solicit the Specifications.

Ralph Dodd, and George Stephenson, of Killingworth, Northumberland; for various improvements in locomotive engines.—Feb. 28.

Samuel Brown, of Mark-lane; for a rudder, &c. for governing ships and vessels of all descriptions, with more certainty and effect.—Feb. 28.

Dudley Adams, of Fleet-street; for certain improvements in paper-vellum tubes for telescopes.—March 7.

Thomas Deakin, of Ludgate-Hill, for a portable kitchen.—March 7.

William Mitchell, of Glasgow, and John Lawton, of King-street, London; for a lock and key, applicable to various purposes.—March 7.

William Wood, of Shadwell; for the manufacture of materials, and their application, to the more effectually making water-light and sea-worthy ships, and all other vessels, which he denominates, *adhesive felt*.—March 9.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

OBSERVATIONS *on the* FUNCTIONS *of the* BRAIN; *by* SIR EVERARD HOME, *bart.*[*]

THE various attempts (says Sir Everard) which have been made to procure accurate information respecting the functions that belong to individual portions of the human brain, having been attended with very little success, it has occurred to me, that, were anatomical surgeons to collect in one view all the appearances they had met with, in cases of injury to that organ, and the effects that such injuries produced upon its functions, a body of evidence might be formed, that would materially advance this highly important investigation.

Effects produced by an undue pressure of water upon the Brain.—Before I enter into the particular effects that take place when pressure is made upon the brain, by means of water, it is necessary to mention, that sudden pressure of any kind upon the cerebrum, takes away all sensibility, whether made upon the external surface through the medium of the dura mater, or upon the internal parts through the medium of the ventricles, and sensibility returns as soon as the unusual pressure is removed.

Faintness is the consequence of the pressure, to which the cerebrum has been accustomed, being suddenly taken off.

I am induced to believe that pressure, to a certain degree, uniformly kept up, is necessary for the performance of the healthy functions of the cerebrum; and any increase or diminution of this pressure puts a stop to them. It is asserted, that in addition to this pressure, the pulsatory motion of the blood in the arteries of the cerebrum is also necessary; but the late John Hunter, whose accuracy in a point of this kind is not to be doubted, retained his senses, although the heart had apparently ceased to act.

Although insensibility is the common effect of undue pressure upon the cerebrum, it appears, from what will be stated, that it is not a necessary consequence of undue pressure upon the cerebellum.

The facts which have been stated, appear to point out the use of the water in the ventricles of the brain, and they account for the great variety which is met with in the form and extent of the posterior cornua of the lateral ventricles, their size varying according to the quantity of water which is necessary to keep up the pressure required.

The size of the ventricles would appear

[*] The facts contained in this most curious paper, will tend to disturb some of the speculations of the craniologists, and they consequently merit the early attention of all our scientific and other inquisitive readers.

to be very immaterial, since, even when they are increased so as to contain about six ale-pints, the functions of the brain are all carried on, and the growth of the body proceeds; but, after the skull is completely ossified, an increase of two or three ounces produces insensibility.

That the ventricles should admit of being increased to so great an extent, without any of the senses or faculties of the brain being destroyed, is in itself a curious fact, and of so much importance with respect to the physiology of the brain, that I shall detail the two following cases, which illustrate one another.

In the one, the accumulation of water proceeded, as it will appear, as far as it could go without materially impairing the organ; it then stopt, and the boy grew up, with all his faculties: in the other, the water continued to increase, the substance of the cerebrum was absorbed, and the faculties of the brain were destroyed.

A boy, at a month old, had so rapid an increase of the size of his head, as to evince an accumulation of water in the brain; and when he was five years old, the head was so large that the parents, judging from recollection, believe that it never after increased. It was so transparent, that when exposed to the sun, the rays passed through it as they would through a horn lantern. He was unable to walk. At this age, he caught the natural small-pox, which was so violent as nearly to prove fatal. Upon his recovery, the head shewed no disposition to increase, and the child, in all respects, began to improve, and for the first time learnt to walk. At fourteen, the skull appeared completely ossified. At nineteen years, the time I saw him, he was five feet six inches high; his head measured in circumference 33½ inches. He had grown in the course of the last year about two inches, which is more than he had usually done in any one year.

All the organs of sense are entire; savoury food is agreeable to his taste, but he is moderate in eating. His sight is good, but looking with attention at objects more than half-an-hour, appears to strain his eyes. His head is so heavy, that the muscles of the neck are unable to support it for many hours together: when he lies down, the head is supported by another person.

He sleeps with most ease on the right side, and the left side of the head appears to the eye to be rather the largest. In lying down, there is, what he describes to be, a momentary thrilling heat felt on the upper part of the brain, in the line of the longitudinal sinus. Lying on his back strains his eyes so much, that he cannot continue in that posture; stooping forwards, brings an oppression upon his eyes. The least weight in his hand, as a tea-cup, makes it tremble; all sudden noises jar his head, and produce giddiness. When he falls down, the jar renders him insensible; at one time this was the case for fifteen minutes, without being attended with any bad consequences. His head aches when exposed to heat. He has had no illness since the small-pox. His sleep is easily broken: he never dreams. He is fond of reading and writing; has a taste for poetry, and can repeat verses out of Cowper. His memory of common things is very good. He never expressed any attachment or passion for women. He is of a mild disposition; but when irritated, his whole frame is in a state of agitation, which, however, soon goes off.

In another boy, the enlargement of the head was perceived at three months, and increased for three years, and then appeared to be stationary; and the child, till that period, was sensible. The upper part of the skull from that time began to ossify, and in three years more there was only an irregular space at the fontanelle, and a small space between the two portions of the os frontis remaining open. The child continued sensible till three years old, and then became gradually less so; did not know what it did; heard sounds, but could not see. At six years old he died.

The child was three feet three inches high, the skull twenty-seven inches round; the water contained in the two lateral, and third ventricles, was six ale-pints and a half in quantity. The cerebrum formed a thin case of medullary substance surrounding this cavity. The cerebellum was entire.

	lb.	oz.	dr.
The weight of the whole brain was - -	2	3	1
The weight of the whole brain of a child between six and seven years - -	2	12	0

The preceding facts explain satisfactorily that the cerebrum is made up of thin convolutions of medullary and cortical substance surrounding the two lateral ventricles; which are unfolded when the cavities of those ventricles are enlarged, and in this unfolded state, the functions belonging to this part of the organ can be carried on.

Although the quantity of water may be so

so much increased without material injury to the functions of the brain when the skull is not ossified; yet after that period, even a few ounces in the lateral ventricles has been known to produce so much undue pressure, as to bring on head-ache, general uneasiness, a sensation as if the head were too large, loss of spirits, convulsions, loss of memory of recent events, idiotism, insensibility, and death.

When the water, instead of being contained in the general cavities of the lateral ventricles, is principally confined to their posterior and anterior cornua, the effects sometimes are occasional constipation, pain in the bowels, and lower part of the belly. When accumulated in the third ventricle, without any increase in the lateral ones, distressing pain in the head, loss of speech, and insensibility have occurred. When accumulated in the ventricles of the brain, and also under the tuberculum annulare, painful sensations in the stomach, bowels, lower belly, and across the legs, have been met with. When not only in the ventricles, but between the tunica arachnoides and pia mater, over the hemispheres, and also upon the tubercula quadrigemina, the apparent consequences in one case were depression of spirits, pain in the back of the head, and mania. When in the ventricles, and also between the tunica arachnoides and pia mater, and between the dura and pia mater, melancholy, imbecility, apoplexy, and paralysis of one side, have been the accompanying symptoms. When in the ventricles, where there have been an unusual vascularity of the dura mater, violent affections of the præcordia have occurred in the night during sleep, which have led to suicide. When between the dura and pia mater in considerable quantity, a state of melancholy and imbecility of mind has been met with.

Effects produced by concussion of the Brain.—Concussion of the brain produces delirium and coma; these symptoms go off, they sometimes in a few days return and prove fatal. In the torpid state commonly attendant upon any violent shake being given to the brain, the senses are so much impaired, that little information can be gained respecting the effects produced upon the internal organs. The bowels have been found under such circumstances to be acted on by aperient medicines with great difficulty.

Effects produced when the blood-vessels of the Brain are preternaturally dilated or diseased.—Sudden dilatation of the blood-vessels of the cerebrum, in consequence of exposure to the sun, is sometimes accompanied by delirium; loss of speech, and the power of swallowing.

A dilated state of the veins of the cerebrum has been attended with head-aches, which are very severe when the body is placed in a horizontal posture.

When the smaller arteries of the cerebrum are preternaturally enlarged, while those of the cerebellum are not, delirium has taken place, followed by a fit resembling apoplexy, and a paralytic affection of one side.

An obstruction to the passage of the blood through the right internal carotid artery, was attended by a succession of slight apoplectic fits, unaccompanied by any paralytic affection.

An aneurismal enlargement of both the internal carotid arteries, to the size of marbles projecting into the cavernous sinuses, was the only apparent cause of attacks of mania, with consciousness of being insane.

Effects produced by extravasated blood.—Blood in the lateral and third ventricles was attended by repeated fits of vomiting and coma. In the fourth ventricle, a fit which in twenty-four hours terminated in death; under the anterior lobes of the brain by hiccoughs and stupor; under the cerebellum, by convulsions of the neck and body, with drawing up of the feet without stupor; in the folds of the pia mater covering one hemisphere, by a paralytic affection of the opposite side, without any other symptom.

Blood in the folds of the pia mater over the posterior lobes of the brain, and serum in the cornua of both the lateral ventricles, were attended by giddiness, paralysis, straight objects appearing crooked, loss of memory, and at last idiotism. In the right thalamus nervi optici, extending into the lateral ventricles, by paralysis of the left side of the body, both eye-lids closed, the mouth drawn on one side, a perception of light with the right eye, but not with the left, succeeded by coma. Between the dura mater and skull covering the right hemisphere, by stupor, which went off on its removal; but taking off the pressure produced faintness for a few minutes.

Coagulable lymph spread over the union of the optic nerves, the pineal gland, and tuberculum annulare, was followed by permanent contraction of the muscles between the occiput and vertebræ of the neck, dilatation of the pupils,

pupils, and a great degree of deafness. Serum under the cerebellum by restlessness, convulsions, incessant talking, at times incoherent, and the eyes became insensible to light.

Effects produced by the formation of Pus.—Pus in the cornu of the right lateral ventricle, was accompanied with delirium and convulsions. Under the tuberculum annulare, by vomiting and delirium. Under the dura mater covering the right hemisphere, by delirium succeeded by coma. Under the left parietal bone, by watchfulness, sickness, irregular pulse, clammy sweats, talking incessantly. These effects went off on its removal: the quantity a tea-spoonful.

Effects produced by depression, and thickening of different portions of the Skull.—Unusual pressure of the skull upon the middle lobe of the brain, was attended with pain in the stomach, torpor of the bowels, nausea, retching, pain between the shoulders, and in the feet. On the upper part of the hemisphere, want of sleep, head-ache, and stupor. Those effects went off upon its removal. On both of the anterior lobes of the brain, heaviness, loss of memory, depression of spirits, bordering on idiotism. On the anterior lobes of the brain, accompanied with water between the tunica arachnoides and pia mater, covering the superior part of the hemispheres, an apoplectic fit, heaviness, loss of memory, and a second apoplectic fit, which terminated in death. On the lower and lateral part of the left posterior lobe of the brain, uneasiness in the skin of the left cheek, extending along the chin, throat, and trachea, hissing noise in the ears, inability to speak the words the person wished to articulate, using others in their place, although conscious of doing so, and unable to correct it. Numbness in the arms and legs. These effects ceased on taking off the pressure. On the anterior lobes of the brain, both anteriorly and laterally, with thickening of the pia mater, spasms in the lower extremities, and total loss of memory, so that the person did not know what he had done a few hours before; although in other respects in health. On the lower and lateral portions of the anterior and middle lobes of the brain, headaches, general wasting, irregularity in the action of the bowels; the feel of inability to swallow, and great distress in the act of swallowing, with great general irritability.

Effects of pressure from Tumours.—An hydatid imbedded in the substance of the right hemisphere of the brain, was attended with violent head-aches, and occasional fits similar to those of apoplexy. A tumour in the substance of the posterior lobe of the brain, was attended with derangement of the functions of the stomach and bowels, double vision, and afterwards loss of sight. A tumour pressing on the left hemisphere, settled melancholy, drowsiness after dinner, requiring being carried into the air, which took it off; but it returned on coming back to the table. A tumour in the fourth ventricle, epilectic fits, soreness in the throat, and great pain in the act of deglutition. A tumour in the tuberculum annulare, and water in the ventricles, pain in the head, stumbling in walking, the mouth drawn on one side, loss of sight of one eye, although the pupils were not affected; dullness in hearing, difficulty of swallowing, so as to die starved, with all the mental faculties entire.

Effects of injury to the substance of the Brain.—A deep wound into the right anterior lobe of the brain, attended with inflammation and suppuration, produced no sensation whatever; the senses remained entire, and the person did not know that the head was injured.

The brain shooting out in the form of fungus, after the dura mater is wounded, has no effect upon any of the nerves, nor is it attended with sensation; but the inflamed pia mater gives great pain.

Loss of a portion of the medullary substance of the anterior lobe of the cerebrum, produced no symptoms. Loss of a portion of one of the hemispheres was attended with difficulty of swallowing for twenty-four hours, and slight delirium of short duration. Ulceration of the anterior lobe of the brain, as low as the anterior cornu of the lateral ventricle, but not communicating with it, paralysis of both arms.

In a case of a penetrating wound into the right hemisphere of the brain, with bone forced into its substance, while there was an opening for the discharge of matter, no effects were produced, except when the circulation was much increased, and then only head-ache and numbness in the left side.

Effects of alteration of structure in the Brain.—In a case in which the tuberculum annulare had undergone a change in its texture, and become so hard as with difficulty to be cut with a knife, a considerable quantity of earthy particles being intermixed with the medullary substance of the crura, and other parts

parts of the cerebellum, and the cerebrum and upper part of the cerebellum unusually soft; the effects were, the boy had been an idiot from his birth, never walked, spoke, or understood what was said. Went often three days without food. At sixteen, when he died, was no bigger than a child three years old, except the head, which was as large as it is usually at twelve.

Effects of injury to the Medulla Spinalis.—Pressure upon the medulla spinalis in the neck, by coagulated blood, produced paralytic affections of the arms and legs, all the functions of the internal organs were carried on for thirty-five days, but the urine and stools passed involuntarily.

Blood extravasated in the central part of the medulla in the neck, was attended with paralytic affection of the legs, but not of the arms.

In a case where the substance of the medulla was lacerated in the neck, there was paralysis in all the parts below the laceration; the lining of the œsophagus was so sensible, that solids could not be swallowed, on account of the pain they occasioned.

Where the medulla in the back was completely divided, there was momentary loss of sight, loss of memory for fifteen minutes, and permanent insensibility in all the lower parts of the body. The skin above the division of the spinal marrow perspired, that below did not. The wounded spinal marrow appeared to be extremely sensible.

NEW PUBLICATIONS IN MAY.

AGRICULTURE.

PRACTICAL Observations on the Improvement and Management of Mountain Sheep, and Sheep Farms: also Remarks on Stock of various Kinds; by John Little. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

A Practical Treatise on Gas-light; exhibiting a summary description of the apparatus and machinery best calculated for illuminating streets, houses, and manufactories; by Frederick Accum, operative chemist, with coloured plates. 12s.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

ACatalogue of 3000 Pamphlets: containing many curious and eccentric Tracts on History, Biography, Topography, Divinity, Medicine, &c. &c. by H. Setchell and Son, King-street.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Mr. James H. Wood, late surgeon, &c. &c. of Blackburn, Lancashire; by the Rev. Tho. Wood. 2s. 6d.

An enlarged Series of Extracts from the Diary, Meditations, and Letters, of Mr. Jos. Williams, of Kidderminster; by Benj. Hanbury. 8vo. 14s.

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facture of any British colony or plantation in North America, as may now by law be imported into the United Kingdom, may hereafter respectively be imported for home consumption, without payment of any duty, whenever the average prices of British corn, made up and published as now by law required, shall respectively be at or above the prices hereafter specified; that is to say, whenever the price of wheat shall be at or above sixty-seven shillings per quarter; whenever the price of rye, pease, and beans, shall be at or above forty-four shillings per quarter; whenever the price of barley, beer, or bigg, shall be at or above thirty-three shillings per quarter; and whenever the price of oats shall be at or above twenty-two shillings per quarter.—Whenever the prices of British corn respectively shall be below the prices herein specified, corn or meal or flour made from any of the respective sorts of corn herein enumerated, the growth, produce, or manufacture of any British colony or plantation in North America, shall no longer be allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom for home consumption.

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THE FORTY-SEVENTH Exhibition of the Royal Academy opened at the usual period this year, with increasing powers of attraction. The exhibitors are 442 in number, and their productions in the various departments of painting, drawing, miniature, and sculpture, amount to 903. This exhibition abundantly confirms our oft-declared opinion, that the English is not only the first living school of the Fine Arts, but inferior at this time to no single period of any school. Among the works of 442 contemporary artists, there must doubtless be many of inferior merit; and these, to captious critics, detract from the general effect of the exhibition: yet, if only a fourth part are above mediocrity, and but a tenth part are pictures worthy of being preserved from this age to future ones, the result is wonderful, and a just subject of national pride. If it were not presumptuous to point admiration to particular pictures in a collection so vast, that a single minute devoted to each subject demands a close attention of fifteen hours, we should indicate five of the eight pictures of TURNER—the interesting subject of WILKIE—two of WARD'S—one by WESTALL—all the portraits of LAWRENCE—four portraits by OWEN—three portraits by HARLOW—one by WATSON—some Indian scenes by the DANIELS—two portraits by BEECHEY—three landscapes by HOFLAND—a groupe by JONES—and many others. But, amid such a mass of general excellence, in which painting, drawing, architectural designs, and sculptures, equally claim attention, we do more justice to ourselves by recommending the exhibition of this year, in the mass, as one of the best that has been opened for several years past, than by any detailed eulogies or criticisms on particular productions.

The ELEVENTH EXHIBITION of the Society of Painters in Oil and Water-Colours, has also been opened during the month, in SPRING-GARDENS. The exhibitors are 70 in number, and their subjects amount to 359. If the variety is not so great as at the Academy, the productions are more select, and the general merit is more uniform. A portrait of Miss O'Neil, by DEVIS, is the best picture of its kind in either exhibition; a view in Cumberland, by N. T. FIELDING, is highly creditable to that artist; some architectural interiors, by MACKENZIE and PUGIN, and some drawings, by C. V. FIELDING, are among the chief beauties of the collection. Mr. HAVELL has given a showy, but not a very chaste, effect to a sunshine scene, which excites, and in a certain degree merits, attention. On the whole, the general effect of this exhibition is pleasing and satisfactory.

From these collections of modern art, which flatter our patriotism, and gratify by their varied associations, we proceed to the splendid banquet prepared for the public taste by the Royal and Noble Directors of the BRITISH INSTITUTION, in Pall-Mall. In a former year they treated us with the works of Hogarth, Gainsborough, and Wilson; last year with those of Reynolds; and this year they have assembled the immortal productions of RUBENS, VANDYKE, REMBRANDT, CUYP, OSTADE, TENIERS, POTTER, BERGHEIN, and other masters of the Flemish and Dutch schools. What among works of art could be more attractive than 24 pictures of Rubens, 21 of Vandyke, 17 of Rembrandt, 11 of

Cuyp, 7 of Ostade, and 66 of other painters of those schools, drawn from the collections of our nobility and gentry for the purpose of united exhibition! The visitor who passes from the two previous exhibitions to this, cannot fail to be struck with the contrast. He feels as though he had passed from the well-displayed shop of a modern bookseller, where the articles recommend themselves by their novelty and ornament, to the library of a college, where every thing wears the sombre air of antiquity, and where the merit of the articles are mellowed and established by the effect and authority of time. It is obviously unfair to contrast the labours of 500 artists in a single year, with those of 8 or 10 who flourished through a century; and a comparison can only be made with justice at the end of a century, when it will be seen what proportion of the moderns outlive the partiality of their contemporaries. It concerns us, where there has been so much to praise in the conduct of this institution, to observe, that, instead of inviting competition in history and landscape painting, as heretofore, the conductors propose, in the ensuing year, to set apart a thousand guineas, to be given in premiums for sketches to celebrate battles consequent on the inglorious rupture of the Treaty of Amiens. The directors ought to know that all the paint and varnish in the world cannot give the character of glory to events which arise out of any war contaminated in its origin, and that no wars can confer glory on those engaged in them, unless they are just and unavoidable. It cannot be too deeply regretted that the equivocal merit of political questions should have interfered with the career of this institution, which promised more effectually to succour the fine arts than any other means yet devised; but even the fine arts themselves may become instruments of mischief if allowed to administer to the bad passions and frauds of politicians. It is our wish to see them devoted entirely to the arts of peace, and to those feelings only which promote the happiness of mankind, and the genuine glory of nations.

Messrs. H. and J. A. Repton are preparing for publication, to be printed in imperial quarto, and illustrated by numerous plates of Views, and other embellishments, many of which will be coloured, so as to produce a fac-simile of the original drawings—Fragments on Landscape Gardening and Architecture, as connected with Rural Scenery. It is twelve years since Mr. Repton's "Observations on the Theory and Practice of Landscape Gardening" were printed, and almost twenty years since many of them were written; during that time, notwithstanding the effect which a long continued war has had on all the arts of peace, this, which is peculiar to our own country, has not been suffered greatly to languish, and from the numerous MS. Reports, in which his opinions have been delivered, Mr. Repton has selected such as may be deemed most beautiful as landscapes, most interesting as specimens of elegance and comfort, or most useful as establishing certain principles respecting the art. These will be submitted to the public in a volume of the same size and style as his former work, as quickly as the nature of it will admit. From the indisposition, both of the author and publisher, it has been impossible to publish as soon as was intended, and therefore it is hoped that the whole will appear, in one volume, before the year expires.

Dr. Reade, of Cork, has nearly ready for publication, Optical Outlines on a New Theory of Vision, Light and Colours, with experiments on Radiant Caloric. The originality of Dr. Reade's views and experiments has been proved in the interesting communications with which he has favoured the Monthly Magazine. The novelties in doctrine and experiment which it promises, cannot fail deeply to interest the scientific world.

A subscription has been opened, by various noblemen and gentlemen, for the purpose of paying a merited compliment to the eminent public services of Sir John Sinclair. How disgraceful to the spirit of the administration, that such a patriot should not be adequately rewarded out of the public purse, while so many millions are squandered on military projects, to gratify the weakest prejudices! It is honourable to all the parties to see already the names of Lord Dudley and Ward, and the Duke of Roxburgh, pledged for 500l. each; six others for 100l. each; twelve others for 50l. each; and thirty others for 20l. We hope to hear of a purse of 30 or 40,000l. raised as a voluntary tribute of public spirit on so memorable an occasion.

Dr. Whitaker, Vicar of Whalley, is preparing for the press, an edition of Thoresby's Ducatus Leodiensis, with considerable alterations and additions, in two folio volumes, illustrated by about forty

forty plates: the original text, reprinted verbatim, will be given at the end of the second volume.

Mr. LINLEY is preparing an edition of the Dramatic Songs of Shakspeare, the music partly that of the old masters and partly his own.

Mr. ACKERMANN has in the press, a graphic work entitled Naples, and the Campagna Felici. It consists of a series of humourous letters from a traveller on the spot, descriptive of the manners and customs of the inhabitants of that delightful city and its vicinity, as well as of the antiquities, and of other objects of curiosity with which that classic soil abounds; among those the remains of Herculaneum and Pampeii, the ruins at Pozzuoli, Baji, Misenum, and the Island of Capri, occupy a considerable portion of the work.

We find, from three registers of the Society of Friends, that, as a consequence of their exemplary temperance and steady conduct, half of their born live to be 47 years of age; whereas Dr. Price tells us that of the general population of London half the born live only $2\frac{1}{4}$ years;—and also, that among the Friends, 1 in 10 arrive at 80 years of age, but of the general population of London only 1 in 40. Never did a more powerful argument support the practice of virtue.

A new edition of the Rev. C. Buck's Serious Enquiries on Important Questions relative this World and that which is to come, is in the press, and will shortly appear.

A new musical work is in the press, to be called the Piano-forte Pocket Companion, intended to present a popular view of the science and practice of music, on a principle hitherto unapplied, in melody simplified, and harmony illustrated, with respect to keyed and other instruments.

Dodsley's Annual Register, for 1814, will be ready for publication in a few weeks.

Mr. THOMAS NOBLE, of the Liverpool Mercury, author of Blackheath, Lumena, and other Poems, announces in one volume, 8vo. Hampden, or the Concentric, a Poem; in which the leading circumstances of the life of that celebrated patriot will be exhibited, combined with views of the domestic, social, and political duties of man.

A Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, and Management of Domestic Poultry, Pigeons, and Rabbits, from the Memorandums made during nearly forty years' practice of BANINGTON MOWBRAY, esq. will speedily be published; to which will be subjoined, a practical and experimental Account of Hatching Eggs of various Fowls by artificial Heat, after the method of the Egyptians.

Mr. CHARLES SMITH, the artist, one of the English who, by an unhappy policy, were detained as prisoners, or hostages, during the late war, has in the press, and is publishing by subscription, a Sacred Epic Poem, entitled the *Mosiad*, or the Deliverance of Israel from Egyptian bondage.

A new and handsomely printed octavo edition of Burnet's History of his own Times, is nearly ready for publication. The folio edition has been compared with the octavo, by Dr. Flexman, so as to combine the advantages of both editions, and the paging of the folio is preserved in the margin.

Mr. MURRAY's Elements of Chemical Science will be published in London about the middle of June.

A prospectus has been circulated of a BRITISH NAUTICAL SOCIETY, the objects of which are the improvement of whatever relates to the art of navigation, whether in regard to ship-building, charts, or astronomy.

CAPTAIN THOMAS ASHE announces a new school book under the title of *Selecta Colloquia*, on an extended and liberal plan.

A new species of plant, as a substitute for hemp and flax, was exhibited lately to a great number of the members of the House of Commons. It was brought from Canada, and is in its texture as fine as silk, and has been ascertained, by convincing experiments, to be of nearly double the strength of the best Pilau hemp. Its durability is a still more distinguishing quality, as it has been found incorruptible in water. It is also infinitely more prolific and productive than hemp, as it will grow on ground of almost any quality, and has the farther advantage of being perennial, and, once sown, requires no farther culture.

In the ensuing month will be published, a collection of Critical Tracts on English Poetry, by Gascoigne, Webbe, Harington, Campion, &c. &c. edited by Mr. HASLEWOOD.

An account is announced of the Literary and Scientific Pursuits which are encouraged and enforced in the University of Cambridge, with various Notes, by the Rev. LATHAM WAINEWRIGHT, of Emmanuel College.

The Rev. JOHN JEBB has a volume of Sermons nearly ready for publication.

The Hon. WILLIAM HERBERT is printing Helga, a Poem, in seven Cantos, with Notes.

A uniform edition is announced of the Poetical Works of the Right Hon. LORD BYRON, in 4 vols. small 8vo.

Mr. M. GREGSON, of Liverpool, is preparing for the press, Fragments of the History of Lancashire.

Miss CHARLOTTE NOOTH is printing some Original Poems, with Translations from the French, Italian, and Spanish, and a Play in five acts.

Mr. FORD proposes to publish, on the plan of Mr. Britton's Architectural Antiquities, a Series of Engravings, from drawings by Mr. Palmer, of Cheetham's College, in Manchester; to be followed by a similar series of Christ's, or the Collegiate Church, one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture now remaining.

Letters from a Medical Officer attached to the Army under the Duke of Wellington, during the Campaigns of 1812-13-14, addressed to a Friend in England, are printing in an 8vo. volume.

Mr. THOMAS HOWELL is preparing an Account of Shrewsbury and its Environs, illustrated by views of the principal public, religious, and charitable buildings.

The Rev. J. WHITELEY, head master of the Free Grammar-school in Leeds, is preparing for the press, Sermons and Essays, in two 8vo. volumes, including a few Sermons by the Rev. J. Leadly, late Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Miss KING will soon publish a volume of Poems and Reflections, chiefly on serious subjects.

The author of the Celtick Researches is preparing for publication, a small volume on the Conversion of the Jews.

Capt. ALGERNON LANGTON's translation from the Spanish of the Life and Adventures of the Squire Marcon d'Obregon, is in forwardness.

Mr. BLACK is translating from the German, and will shortly publish, Schlegel's Course of Dramatic Lectures, in 2 vols. 8vo.

The Hon. Mrs. DAMER, of Strawberry-hill, whose skill in sculpture we have frequently had occasion to commend, recently presented a bust, by her own hand, of the ever-to-be-lamented CHARLES JAMES FOX, to the Emperor Napoleon, at the Thuilleries. He received it with every mark of distinction, and told the lady that, if that great man had not died so inopportunely, all the wars with which Europe has been scourged since the year 1806, would have been prevented, and millions who have fallen prematurely in the field would have been alive and happy.

The number of stamps for Newspapers issued in the three months ending the 1st of May, 1814, was 6,677,127, producing 97,374l. 15s. 14½d.; and in the three months ending the 1st of February, 1815, was 5,890,671, yielding 85,905l. 12s. 4½d.; making about 25 millions of papers per annum, or nearly half a million per week, among about 200 several publications in the week, or 1250 each on the average. But, as the MORNING CHRONICLE, MORNING ADVERTIZER, TIMES, and COURIER, together, print 90,000 per week, and all the other London papers print as many more, the 100 country papers divide but 70,000 among them, or average but 700 copies.

The sect of the Unitarians which have increased during the last thirty years in a higher proportion than any other, as well in Great Britain as America, will probably be considerably augmented, owing to the discussions created by the present Bishop of St. David's. This controversy appears likely to become as interesting as *the Bangorian*, which gave so much employment to the press about four-score years since; and its results, on whichever side the victory may incline, cannot fail, while no other weapons are used than the pen and press, to be favourable to truth and rational religion.

At a time when the engravers of England have had to compete with the best exertions of the imperial French school, it may be worth while to record the superiority of the English over every living school, by simply naming the chief engravers in the line-manner, who now do honour to their country. These are SHARPE, HEATH, HOLLOWAY, MIDDIMAN, MILTON, FITTLER, LOWRY, HEATH, jun. RAIMBACH, BYRNE, ISAAC TAYLOR, BURNETT, LANDSEER, ANKER SMITH, NEAGLE, SCOTT, LE KEAUX, COOKE, WARREN, SCRIVEN, MEYER, MOSES, PYE, GREIG, STORER, RHODES, and ENGLEHEART.

Mr. W. C. LINDSAY proposes to publish by subscription, a Set of Twelve Views in the Islands of Mauritius and Bourbon; from original drawings, taken on the spot, by an officer in the army.

A recent publication calculates the Irish population, who speak only their native Irish, at two millions; the Welsh at six hundred thousand; the Scotch who speak Gaelic, at four hundred thousand; and the Manksmen at fifteen thousand.

The

The following summary of the members of the University of Oxford, in 1815, will serve to shew the present state of that distinguished seminary:—

	Members of Convocation.	Members on the Books.
1. University College	74	157
2. Baliol	39	130
3. Merton	52	104
4. Exeter	56	155
5. Oriel	100	207
6. Queen's	97	195
7. New	56	119
8. Lincoln	33	72
9. All Souls	69	90
10. Magdalen	109	152
11. Brasennose	141	320
12. Corpus Christi	61	94
13. Christ Church	300	647
14. Trinity	63	161
15. St. John's	92	169
16. Jesus	63	127
17. Wadham	50	134
18. Pembroke	30	82
19. Worcester	65	137
20. Hertford	1	2
21. St. Mary Hall	16	37
22. Magdalen Hall	30	84
23. New Inn Hall	1	1
24. St. Alban Hall	8	40
25. St. Edmund Hall	25	73
Total	1631	3489

A similar summary of the members of the University of Cambridge, in 1815, will exhibit the comparative state of both Universities, and of their respective Colleges;—

	Members of the Senate.	Members on the Boards.
1. Trinity College	407	922
2. St. John's College	306	683
3. Emmanuel College	80	170
4. Jesus College	51	162
5. Queen's College	56	143
6. Trinity Hall	24	131
7. Caius College	59	126
8. Christ College	45	113
9. Pembroke Hall	30	102
10. Clare Hall	37	98
11. St. Peter's College	40	87
12. King's College	60	86
13. Magdalen College	35	73
14. Sidney College	24	73
15. Bene't College	20	71
16. Catharine Hall	16	56
17. Downing College	7	8
18. Oppidants	4	0
Total	1301	3104

Total members on the Boards in the following years, at Cambridge:—

1748	1500
1804	2122
1814	2950
1815	3104

Mr. Joseph Skinner, an eminent British surgeon, long resident at Malta, has lately republished the opinion that *frictions of warm oil* are undoubted preventions of the plague; and he cites numerous instances of the happy success of the practice during the late plague at Malta. He states likewise, that *storax*, in its concrete state, is beneficially carried on the persons of the Turks for the same purpose; and that the Greek who buried the dead at Malta, obtained protection by anointing himself with *tar*. Previously to applying the oil, the body should be washed with vinegar and water. The oil is then passed with a sponge over the body, and renewed twice a-week till the danger has passed away.

Dr. John Clarke announces Commentaries on some of the most Important Diseases of Children. Part the First; containing Observations on the Mortality of Children—on Diet—Dentition—Convulsive Affections—Inflammation of the Brain—Hydrocephalus internus—and Epilepsy.

It appears that, in 1811, there were 2656 convicts in New South Wales, at a cost to the British government of 64*l*. each! Such, however, is the increased patronage even in this department, that 3070 convicts cost, in 1798, but 36*l*. each! How expensive is folly, and how comparatively cheap is wisdom!

At Mr. Edwards' late sale, the Bedford Missal was bought by the Marquis of Blandford for 687*l*. 15*s*., and the splendid copy, on vellum, of the first edition of Livy, Romæ 1469, was purchased by Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, bart. for 903*l*.

In the Second Report of the Commissioners on the Bogs of Ireland, it is stated that *three* distinct growths of timber, covered by three distinct masses of bog, are discovered on examination. But whether these morasses were at first formed by the destruction of whole forests, or merely by the stagnation of water in places where its current was choked by the fall of a few trees, and by accumulations of branches and leaves, carried down from the surrounding hills, is a question? Professor Davy is of opinion, that in many places where forests had grown undisturbed, the trees on the outside of the woods grew stronger than the rest, from their exposure to the air and sun; and that, when mankind attempted to establish themselves near these forests, they cut down the large trees on their borders, which opened the internal part, where the trees were

were weak and slender, to the influence of the wind, which, as is commonly to be seen in such circumstances, had immediate power to sweep down the whole of the internal part of the forest. The large timber obstructed the passage of vegetable recrement, and of earth falling toward the rivers; the weak timber in the internal part of the forest, after it had fallen, soon decayed, and became the food of future vegetation. Mr. Kirwan observes, that wherever trees are found in bogs, though the wood may be perfectly sound, the bark of the timber has uniformly disappeared, and the decomposition of this bark forms a considerable part of the nutritive substance of morasses; notwithstanding this circumstance, tannin is not to be obtained in analysing bogs; their antiseptic quality is however indisputable, for animal and vegetable substances are frequently found at a great depth in bogs, without their seeming to have suffered any decay; these substances cannot have been deposited in them at a very remote period, because their form and texture is such as were common a few centuries ago. In 1786 there were found, 17 feet below the surface of a bog in Mr. Kirwan's district, a woollen coat of coarse, but even, network, exactly in the form of what is now called a spencer. A razor, with a wooden handle, some iron heads of arrows, and large wooden bowls, some only half made, were also found, with the remains of turning-tools; these were obviously the wreck of a workshop, which was probably situate on the borders of a forest. The coat was presented by him to the Antiquarian Society. These circumstances countenance the supposition that the encroachments of men upon forests destroyed the first barriers against the force of the wind, and that afterwards, according to Sir H. Davy's suggestion, the trees of weaker growth, which had not room to expand, or air and sunshine to promote their increase, soon gave way to the elements.

GERMANY.

A new translation of the Books of Moses is announced for publication at Freyberg, divided into two historical books, and three books of laws:—

1. A book containing the history of the times anterior to Moses.
2. ——————— the history of his own time.
3. The code of moral laws.
4. ——— of religious laws.
5. ——— of civil laws.

Each of these books will be accompanied with proper documents. The whole to form 3 vols. 8vo.

The celebrated mineralogist, Werner, of Freyberg, has disposed of his valuable collection of minerals. It was, in the first instance, valued at the sum of 56,000 rix dollars, but, under the circumstances of the times, &c. the proprietor himself reduced the price to the sum of 40,000 rix dollars.

FRANCE.

Dr. Alphonsus Lercy, of Paris, has published an Essay on certain Diseases of Men, which he traces to the oxen on which they had fed; and he establishes the doctrine generally, that many diseases with which mankind are afflicted are communicated by the flesh of animals, who are more or less diseased at the time they are killed.

RUSSIA.

There has lately been discovered in the vast territories of the governments of Koliwan and of Tobolsk, a quantity of ancient Tartar monuments, among the tombs of a former people. These articles consist of metal vases, coins, jewels, &c. many of them are adorned with human figures and hieroglyphics.

AMERICA.

In the state of Pennsylvania, west of the Allegany mountains, there are about 200,000 inhabitants; 101 Presbyterian churches, and 57 ministers; two Methodist circuits, in which are employed 12 itinerant preachers.—In the state of Ohio, containing a population of more than 330,000, there are 78 Presbyterian or Congregational churches, and 49 ministers; between 20 and 30 Methodist preachers, employed in different circuits; 10 or 12 Baptist societies; several societies of Friends or Quakers; considerable numbers of a sect called New Lights; a few Halcyons; a few Swedenburghers, and many Universalists and Deists.—In the state of Virginia, containing a population of almost a million, there are only about 70 churches, Presbyterian or Congregational, and about 40 ministers.—Kentucky, with a population of more than 400,000, has 91 Presbyterian churches, and 40 ministers; 20 Methodist circuits, in which about as many itinerant preachers are employed; 293 Baptist societies of different descriptions, and 148 preachers; two Episcopal churches; several societies of New Lights; a considerable number of Roman Catholic societies; some Shakers, Dunkers, and Universalists; and many professed Deists.—Tennessee, with more than

than 260,000 inhabitants, has 79 Presbyterian churches, and 26 ministers; 19 itinerant Methodist preachers, employed in several circuits; 126 Baptist churches, and 74 preachers; a few New Lights, and some of various other denominations.—In the MISSISSIPPI territory, containing about 58,000 inhabitants, there are 6 Presbyterian churches, 4 ministers; 9 itinerant Methodist preachers; 27 Baptist churches, and 13 preachers.—The INDIANA territory, with about 25,000 inhabitants, has one Presbyterian church and minister; five itinerant Methodist preachers; 29 Baptist churches, and 14 preachers; six New Light preachers, and a few Shakers.—In the ILLINOIS territory, containing about 13,000 inhabitants, there are five or six Methodist preachers in several circuits, and about six hundred members of the Methodist connexion, and five Baptist churches.—In the district of country west of the Mississippi, called the Missouri territory, containing a scattered population of about 21,000, there are 445 members of Methodist Societies, among whom six itinerant preachers are employed; and 130 members of Baptist churches, with no settled preachers.—LOUISIANA has a population of about 77,000 free people, and about 35,000 slaves. In the whole state there is not one Protestant church; the Methodists have had itinerants up Red River and Washita, but they are exceedingly unpopular. The religion professed is entirely Roman Catholic; the clergy of this order are fifteen; the bishop and four or five priests reside in New Orleans. The Deists are numerous.

REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

WE have now several perpetual motions founded on the action between the positive and negative ends of galvanic batteries. Our valued correspondent, the venerable Mr. DE LUC, first applied a column of 600 groups to the motion of a small gold bead, suspended by a silken thread between two balls, each of which was connected with the opposite extremity. He then suspended the small gold bead by the finest silver wire from a hook connected with the positive extremity, which hung, when unelectrified, close to a ball, also connected with the same extremity; but, when the column was active, it receded from this ball, and discharged the electricity of the positive end upon a ball connected with the negative extremity, or with the ground, or with both; after which it fell, by its gravitation, into the first position. He also placed a cross wire above the bead to prevent it from striking, and afterwards substituted a gilt pith ball of the size of a pea, for the bead, and extended his number of groups to 1300 of 1½ inch square: this apparatus has continued in motion several years, varying in the number of vibrations in a minute from forty-five down to scarcely one. Mr. B. M. FORSTER constructed a similar kind of apparatus to that which Mr. De Luc first employed, which kept a pair of bells ringing several months; and Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN extended a column to 10,000 groups of small diameter, and placed them in glass tubes. Mr. G. S. SINGER has subsequently improved it materially by interposing two disks of paper instead of one, which increased its power considerably, and thus lessened the labour of construction. He extended his series to 20,000 groups, and has filled up an apparatus of two small columns in a very convenient form for ringing a pair of bells. Mr. F. Ronalds preferring the second method employed by Mr. De Luc, that has rendered this curious instrument more convenient by using a much larger ball on the pendulum; by making this pendulum of an inflexible wire instead of the fine silver thread; by causing it to partake of the motion of the common pendulum with that of electric attraction, and by applying its vibrations to the motion of indexes; assisted by Mr. Gorham, a very ingenious watch-maker at Kensington, who executed the mechanism of the wheels, levers, &c. in a very neat and accurate manner. He has thus constructed a galvanic clock. The rapidity of the vibrations is, of course, influenced by the variations in the electromotive power of the column, occasioned by heat, moisture, and the electricity of the ambient air. But it occurred to Mr. R. that if the power of the column were sufficient to make the pendulum vibrate as fast as seconds in all temperatures, and under all other circumstances, it would be possible to draw off the superabundant electricity which at high temperatures, &c. made it vibrate faster, as quickly as it accumulated; and after several trials he adopted a method, by which he succeeded in regulating the vibrations. The columns thus regulated had kept the pendulum in activity about three weeks, on the 9th of March last. When the temperature of the room is above 53 degrees, it gains about two seconds in five minutes for every advance of one degree; but when it is below this degree it diminishes its velocity gradually, until it no longer vibrates so fast as seconds.

Part of a very curious paper by Sir H. Davy was lately read to the Royal Society, detailing

detaling some of his new and curious experiments, and discoveries on the combinations of iodine with oxygen and the acids. It appears that, when oxygen is combined with iodine, it first assumes a pastey or gelatinous appearance, and afterwards becomes solid; with sulphuric and nitric acids something similar occurs: these solid combinations Sir H. very properly calls oxyiodats, as they differ very materially from all the other salts, the names of which terminate in *ate*. Gay Lussac, however, having anticipated the existence of such bodies, proposed to call them iodates; but this name, Sir H. justly observes, conveys a very erroneous idea of their real character, which is singular and interesting. The colour of these salts approaches to violet, according to the quantity of uncombined iodine present in them.

M. YVARD has composed a large treatise on such plants as are injurious to grain, and on the means of preserving cultivated lands from them. What are commonly called bad plants are the production of nature—kinds of savage plants: the air, water, and animals bring their seeds, which the earth retains a long time in its bowels, and at the favourable moment they are seen to spring up: frequently also the farmer himself sows them mixed with badly-compounded manure. Mr. Yvard, who has described upwards of 300, gives ample details of various methods for destroying these weeds.

In the county of Sutherland, in Scotland, a pit of coal was discovered about two or three years ago, contrary to the opinion of many who supposed that no coal was to be found north of the Tay. This coal has been wrought to a considerable extent, but time has shown that it seems to possess one property peculiar to itself. The refuse coal, of which a large quantity had been left to accumulate near the mouth of the pit, after having been exposed to the air for a considerable time, took fire of its own accord, and continued in a state of combustion till the whole was consumed. At present they have ceased to work the pit, partly on account of this peculiar property of the coal, but chiefly that they may have time to clear away the refuse on the surface. They do not despair of opening the pit again, and of discovering a mode of preventing the deflagration: and, preparatory to the recommencement of working it, they are sinking shafts in the direction in which they intend to proceed.—*Phil. Mag.*

MONTHLY REPORT OF DISEASES IN N. W. LONDON;
From April 24 to May 24, 1815.

IN the early part of this period, complaints of an inflammatory nature were the most prevalent: catarrh was almost universal; and some cases of severe inflammation of the lungs and pleura were met with.

A severe case of jaundice, arising from hepatic inflammation, required repeated bleedings for its removal. I have had occasion to witness many examples of this species of icterus, but I am not aware that it has yet been noticed by the nosologist, or any writer on medicine. The symptoms occurred in a female servant, who had suffered much from indigestion, flatulency, and spasmodic pains in the bowels, the latter of which had become so violent as to confine her to her bed. A variety of remedies were ineffectually employed, when at length the yellowness of the skin came on, and I was consulted. She now complained more particularly of an excruciating pain in the direction of the spine of the back, and shooting from the pit of the stomach. Pressure on this part so much increased her sufferings, that no doubt could remain as to the symptoms being inflammatory. Bleeding procured immediate relief, but many repetitions of it were required effectually to subdue the disease.

Several persons, and among them many children, have been attacked with the continued fever of the summer months. In a former report I have remarked the dependance of this complaint on disorder of the digestive organs: the truth of this opinion has been abundantly manifested in the present epidemic. In some of my younger patients it has been accompanied by vomiting and purging; but these symptoms, instead of aggravating, have contributed to its more speedy removal. It is observable, also, that in these cases the head-ach has been generally absent; on the contrary, where no vomiting has been present, the head-ach has been intense, and the heat of the skin great. Where this salutary operation of nature is wanting, it may be excited with advantage by the antimonial preparations, such as James's Powder, or the Emetic Tartar, which, in suitable doses, have a triple effect on the skin, stomach, and bowels. It may be useful, in conjunction with these remedies, to employ the cold ablution, and especially about the head, if the pain be great. After proper evacuations, the continued application of vinegar and water to the head, in this fever, is, perhaps, the best mode of relieving the pain, and lessening the delirium when present.

Acute rheumatism is more frequent than it has been in the preceding months of this year; and in general I find more active depletion is necessary than during the winter season.

11, *North Crescent, Bedford-square.*

JOHN WANT,
Late Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Prices of Merchandize, May 26, 1815.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.	
Cocoa, West India	3	5	0	to	4	10	0	per cwt.
Coffee, West India, ordinary	3	6	0	—	3	15	0	ditto.
——, ——— fine	4	16	0	—	5	10	0	ditto.
——, Mocha	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	ditto.
Cotton, West India, common	0	1	11	—	0	2	0	per lb.
—— Demerara	0	2	0	—	0	2	2	ditto.
Currants	4	15	0	—	5	0	0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	3	18	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Flax, Riga	91	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga Rhine	64	0	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Hops, new, Pockets	6	0	0	—	10	5	0	per cwt.
——, ——, Bags	5	5	0	—	9	5	0	ditto.
Iron, British, Bars	14	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
——, ——, Pigs	8	0	0	—	9	0	0	ditto.
Oil, salad	20	0	0	—	22	0	0	per jar.
—, Galipoli	73	0	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rags, Hamburgh	2	5	0	—	2	6	0	per cwt.
——, Italian, fine	3	12	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	6	6	0	—	0	0	0	per ton.
Rice, Carolina, new	3	14	0	—	3	16	0	per cwt.
——, East India	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	ditto.
Silk, China	1	6	0	—	1	9	0	per lb.
——, Bengal, skein	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	ditto.
Spices, Cinnamon	0	14	0	—	0	16	0	ditto.
——, Cloves	0	11	6	—	0	12	6	ditto.
——, Nutmegs	0	17	0	—	1	0	0	per lb.
——, Pepper, black	0	1	0	—	0	1	1¼	ditto.
——, ———, white	0	3	10	—	0	4	0	ditto.
Spirits, Brandy, Cognac	0	6	4	—	0	6	6	per gallon.
——, Geneva Hollands	0	3	8	—	0	3	10	ditto.
——, Rum, Jamaica	0	4	9	—	0	6	6	ditto.
Sugar, Jamaica, brown	4	4	0	—	4	7	0	per cwt.
——, ———, fine	4	18	0	—	5	2	0	ditto.
——, East India	2	6	0	—	3	16	0	ditto.
——, lump, fine	6	16	0	—	7	0	0	ditto.
Tallow, town-melted	3	14	0	—	0	0	0	per cwt.
——, Russia, yellow	3	16	0	—	0	0	0	ditto.
Tea, Bohea	0	2	9	—	0	2	10	per lb.
—, Hyson, fine	0	5	8	—	0	5	9	ditto.
Wine, Madeira, old	90	0	0	—	120	0	0	per pipe.
——, Port, old	120	0	0	—	125	0	0	ditto.
——, Sherry	110	0	0	—	120	0	0	per aum.

Premiums of Insurance at New Lloyd's Coffee House.—Guernsey or Jersey, 2 gs.—Cork, Dublin, or Belfast, 2½ gs.—Hambro', 5l.—Madeira, 5l. ret. 2l. 10s.—Jamaica, 6l. ret. 3l.—Newfoundland, 12l. ret. 6l.—Southern Fishery, out-and home, 20l.

Course of Exchange, May 26.—Amsterdam, 30 4B 2U.—Hamburgh, 28 2½U.—Paris, 18 30B.—Leghorn, 59.—Lisbon, 70.—Dublin, 8½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Co.'s Canal Office, No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill; West India Dock, 148l.—Grand Junction Canal 208l. per share.—East London Water-Works, 63l.—Albion Insurance Office 42l.—Gas Light Company, 9l. 10s. premium.

Gold in bars 5l. 5s. per oz.—New doubloons 5l.—Silver in bars 5s. 11¼d.

The 3 per cent. consols on the 26th were 58½, 5 per cent. 86¾.

Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends, announced between the 20th of April, and the 20th of May, 1815, extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 77.]

[*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*]

Adams E. Beaulieu, Southampton, ship builder. (North

Agg R. Leigh street, Burton Crescent paper hanger, (Mills

Appleton E. Manchester, cotton merchant. (Hewitt and co.

Addis, R., Monmouth, maltster. (Whitcomb and co. London

Badham G. Bromyard, Herefordshire, victualler. (Taylor and co. London

Bee J. Newcastle upon Tyne, tallow chandler. (Willson, London

Bowker E. H. and co. Salford, Lancaſhire, cotton merchants. (Edge, Manchester
Bull J. and co. Watling ſtreet, London, merchants. (Nind
Baſnett H. C. Manchester, money ſcrivener. (Hewitt and co.
Baſe R. Colcheſter, maltſter. (Smythies
Bell W. Clement's Lane, ſilverſmith. (Hyeden and co.
Baker C. T. Marlborough, Wilts, linen draper. (Ward and co.
Biſhop T. Great Yarmouth fiſhmonger. (Sayers
Billing R. Woburn ſtreet, victualler. (Mayhew and co.
Bradnock J. Birmingham, draper. (Maudſley
Blake J. Greenwich, cabinet maker. (Parker
Barnett C. London Wall, horſe dealer. (Buckle
O'Brien J. Throgmorton ſtreet, broker. (Paterſon
Butler R. Poultry, glover. (Metcalf
Chriſtian C. Bread ſtreet, Cheapſide, tallow chandler. (Cunningham
Chiſſins P. and co. Hereford, baker. (Makinſon, London
Coſedge J. Fann ſtreet, London, tallow chandler. (Drew and Sons
Croſs W. Haleſworth, currier. (Cufaude
Dunn H. Ware, Hertford, auctioneer. (Sheffield, London
Dawſon G. Great St. Helen's, merchant. (Allingham
Durant W. Maidſtone, tanner. (Burr and co.
Edney J. High Holborn, broker. (Willoughby
Edwards J. Briſtol, hatter and hoſier. (Tarrant and co. London
Ellis J. Heathfield, Suſſex, grocer. (Cooper
Field R. C. Long Acre, hat maker. (Dawes and co.
Fither T. Exton, Rutland, livery ſtable keeper. (Warren and co.
Foyſter J. Bury St. Edmunds, grocer. (Bromley, London
Greaves R. Eaſt Retford, Nottinghamſhire, fiſhmonger. (Exley and co. London
Galpin T. Honiton, Devonſhire, grocer. (Luxmore, London
Grellier J. H. and co. Surrey, lime burners. (Hackett, London
Gibbs W. Birmingham, miller. (Palmer
Garnett J. Liverpool, money ſcrivener. (Orred and co.
Green J. Birmingham, joiner. (Dinely
Harvey W. Ipſtone, grocer. (Flint, Uttoxeter
Hamaan J. H. Great Winchester ſtreet, merchant. (Oakley and co.
Hudſon E. Gibraltar, merchant. (Oakley and co. London
Hagreen J. Bury St. Edmunds, grocer. (Leeds
Hight J. Hemel-hempſtead, Herefordſhire, farmer (Hewitt and co. London
Hemſley T. W. Bath, victualler. (Phyſick
Holwell E. Falcon ſtreet, chinaman. (Stevens, Watbrook
Hammond H. and T. Rugely, Stafford, nurſerymen. (Hicken and co.
Horner W. Mile-end, Portſea, grocer. (Weddell
Haywood J. W. Kennington, ſtock broker. (Chapman and co.
Hewitſon J. Wigton, Cumberland, innkeeper. (Williams, London
Harris S. Northwamborough, Southamptonſhire, miller. (Hurd, London
Linder J. J. Broad ſtreet, hat manufacturer. (Paulin
Lingard J. Bakewell, Derbyſhire. (Hewitt and co. Manchester
Laws G. Norwich, innkeeper. (Chaſe
Llewellyn W. Carmarthen, merchant. (Bleaſdale and co. London
Lowman M. Newcaſtle upon Tyne, tailor. (Flannery, London
Liſle D. Jun. Newcaſtle upon Tyne, cabinet maker. (Meggiſons and co. London
Moore J. Leiceſter, worſted ſpinner. (Ince, London
Moffatt R. Manchester, merchant. (Hadfield
Marſhall M. New Sarum, Wiltſhire, carpenter. (Fox
Metz A. L. de, London, merchant. (Poole
Miſt J. Fleet ſtreet, chinaman. (Spike
Nalborough S. and co. Harwich, haberdaſhers. (Lathow, London
Needham E. ſen. Manchester, dealer. (Hurd, London
Nunney J. F. Clare ſtreet, London, victualler. (Isaacs
Powis J. Milk ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Hurd
Rapſey J. Fleet ſtreet, fiſhmonger. (Harvey
Robinſon R. Kildale, York, butterman. (Richardſon
Stanley H. Warnford Court, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant. (Bowden
Strickland R. Briſtol, ſilverſmith. (Cornish
Thropp J. Birmingham, ſilverſmith. (Bott
Tucker J. Goſport, mercer. (Cruickſhank
Thomas W. Elbow Lane, wine merchant. (Sherwood
Vine T. Goſport, plumber. (Collins and co.
White J. and co. Fleet ſtreet, bookſellers. (Chippendall
Whitewell S. Coventry, ſurgeon. (Carter
Ward J. Orchard ſtreet, Weſtminſter, baker. (Pitman
Whitington R. Monckton Comb, Somerſet, clothier. (Batchellor and co.

DIVIDENDS.

Almond J. Pickett ſtreet
Aberdeen A. Liſle ſtreet
Ansdell J. Liverpool
Baglehole C. and co. Mark Lane
Bourdillon B. Walthamſtow
Blake C. Biſhopsgate ſtreet
Barrow G. Cheſter
Byrn J. Broad ſtreet
Bolton J. Norwich
Brown J. Tillsdown
Beswick J. Levenſhulme, Lancaſhire
Banks J. Newington Butts
Bird J. S. Liverpool
Clarke C. L. Endfield
Clewley T. Beamhurſt, Staffordſhire
Chapman W. Rugby, Warwickſhire
Croſsley J. King ſtreet
Cockerill M. Shoreditch
Cox J. Woolwich
Corby J. Benger
Dalby D. Leeds
Deeble J. T. Cannon ſtreet
Edington J. Gracechurch ſtreet
Edwards R. Great Surry ſtreet
——— J. Clare ſtreet
Flower R. Nottingham
Fosberry W. and co. Liverpool
Graham J. Glouceſter ſtreet
Gill W. Bury St. Edmunds
Harris W. Streatham
Hoole S. York
Hartridge W. Cheapſide
Hartill W. Bilſton
Hedges R. Old Bailey
Haydon T. Mitcham
Hawkins P. Borough
Joſeph R. New ſtreet
Kendall R. Reading
Mordey R. Biſhopwearmouth
Moxon J. Pontefract
Macleod T. H. Tokenhouſe yard
Malleſon J. K. Sweetings Alley
Mytton J. and co. Welſh Pool
Moyſe J. Brandon
Nailer J. Jefferies ſtreet
Palmer J. Croydon
Pack J. F. Aſhford
Peirſon T. Star Court
Scott E. Lynn
Sparrow J. Eaſt India Chambers
Stimſon T. Minories
Seggers J. Wood ſtreet
Valery J. Artillery Place
Wilſon W. Fenchurch ſtreet
White G. and co. Lime ſtreet
Worley J. Fiſh ſtreet hill.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſowing of ſpring corn is at length compleated, but has been attended with conſiderable difficulty upon ſtrong ſoils, in every part of the country; in ſome from continued rains, in others from the oppoſite cauſe of drought, whence the ſeed has been unavoidably committed to a rough and clodded ſurface, and badly covered. In ſome diſtricts the plant of potatoes is not of the uſual extent, but generally very large, notwithſtanding the diſcouragement of a conſiderable ſurplus on hand of laſt year's ſtocks. The farmers are now proceeding with their turnip fallows, which work extremely well. Wheats upon warm and dry ſoils are forward and luxuriant, but thoſe upon clay land, and particularly in expoſed ſituations, have ſuffered conſiderably from the cold northerly and eaſterly winds, and chilling weather, which ſucceeded the too early mildneſs of the ſeaſon, and alſo in ſome parts from the grub and wire-worm. They may yet be recovered by ſeaſonable weather, and the genial influence of the ſun, which is much wanted. Oats preſent a ſimilar appearance. Barley looks well, but that ſown upon ſtrong land was put in late. Beans, notwithſtanding the partial ill effect of the ſevere weather, and the appearance of inſects, are a promiſing crop. Clover, trefoil, and other artificial graſſes, have alſo been much injured by the cold; but the crop of graſs is moſt abundant, and has been ſo early this ſeaſon as to render cattle-feeding moſt pleaſant and ſucceſsful, the turnips laſting until the graſs was ready for the reception of the ſtock.

stock. Winter tares, rye, and peas, are good crops. The fruit blossom, of which there was early the greatest prospect, has been nearly half cut off, but there is still a shew for a crop of fruit. Hops are said to have recovered to a considerable degree, from the late favourable weather. The quantity of hay and straw abundant. Long wool in demand, the market for clothing wools dull, and kept down by importation. Cattle of all kinds greatly reduced from the prices of last year, excepting milch-cows, pigs, and good horses. Young store pigs probably at a higher price than can be remembered, full eighteen pence per pound. The lambing season has been most successful, with some exceptions in Wilts and Sussex; but considerable injury has been done to the lambhogs, and to ewes and lambs, by feeding too long and too plentifully on turnips.

Smithfield: Beef 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Veal 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Lamb 7s. to 8s. 8d.—Pork 6s. to 7s.—Bacon 6s.—Irish ditto 5s.—Fat 4s. 3d.—Skins 23s. to 56s.—Potatoes 3l. to 6l.—Oil-cake 16l. 16s.

Corn Exchange: Wheat 40s. to 76s.—Barley 25s. to 34s.—Oats 18s. to 32s.—The quartern loaf 11¼d.—Hay 3l. to 5l. 10s.—Clover ditto 4l. to 7l. 7s.—Straw 1l. 4s. to 2l.—Coals in the pool from 38s. to 50s. 6d. per chaldron.

Middlesex, May 22.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Barometer.

Highest 30.00. May 17 & 18. Wind N.E.
Lowest 28.47. April 21. Wind S.E.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 4-tenths of an inch. This variation has occurred five or six times in the course of the month.

Thermometer.

Highest 71°. May 20. Wind West.
Lowest 32°. April 25. —— N.

Greatest variation in 24 hours, 12°. This variation occurred between the hottest part of the 1st and 2d days of this month; on the former the mercury was at 54°, only, and on the latter it was as high as 66°.

The quantity of rain fallen since our last report of it is equal to 1¼ inches in depth.

The average height of the barometer for the month is equal to 29.48, which is just below change; of course we might expect there would be many days on which there would be rain, and according to our journal there have been 14 on which there has been more or less rain. The wind has come 21 days from the easterly points of the horizon. The average height of the barometer for the month is equal to almost 54°. The number of brilliant days has been 12. On the 2d and the 5th of this month there was much thunder, lightning, and hail, of which the stones were of a large size.

A correspondent at Pimlico says, that on March 31 the thermometer was as high as 73°, and on the 15th of April it was at the same hour only 43°, and on the 16th it was still lower, viz. 41° only. At Highgate, on the 31st of March, the thermometer was not higher than 65°, but on the 15th of April it was at 42°. We suspect there must have been some mistake in our correspondent's observations taken on the 31st of March.

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN MAY.

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

FRANCE.

FALSEHOOD—that deliberately organized falsehood, which at this moment drags the people of England into a fatal vortex, may be compared to the gulph which opened in Rome, and demanded the life of a virtuous citizen.—Who is the citizen that in our times is prepared like Curtius to sacrifice himself for his country? Who among us dares oppose himself to the force of that corruption which, like the gulph at Rome, threatens to destroy the English commonwealth?—Such are the questions which present themselves as often as we take up the pen to address ourselves to our readers! We would chearfully act the part of CURTIUS if the oracle had told us that the sacrifice would produce an equally successful result—but, without such assurance, we perform our duty, because it is our duty, though we are not sanguine enough to expect that truth will speedily counteract the deep-rooted system

of falsehood, which has so long influenced the political measures of the age.*

Anxious, at this crisis, to lay before our readers some facts by which they may shield themselves from the spell of fraud and falsehood, which now influences the destinies of our beloved country, we have made it our business to collect from a friend of unquestionable veracity, some particulars of the actual state of France. We have a pledge of his good faith in the circumstance that he has left his family on the banks of the Loire, and purposes immediately to return to them, convinced, as he says, that he can live no where in Europe in greater security, or at the same cost in equal luxury and elegance. He rents a mansion like a palace, surrounded with pleasure, fruit, and kitchen gardens, at sixty guineas per annum, free of all taxes. His family dine on three courses, and a sumptuous dessert, with claret and other wines, for a few shillings. His horses cost him at livery at Paris but 7s. per week. 50s. per annum, and the Lodge to live in pay a porter and his wife; and his gardener costs him but 1s. per day. Necessaries in general are a third of the English price, luxuries a fourth, and the education of children a fifth. In 300 miles he did not see an acre of waste land, his own phrase being, so much as he could cover with his handkerchief. Poor there are none. Tythes there are none. Paper money there is none. But the renewal of tythes, and the questioning of all revolutionary titles to property, having been threatened, without disguise, both by the priests and returned emigrants, a revolution seemed inevitable, even had not Napoleon returned as he did. The mind of this extraordinary man is seen in every thing—in improved or new roads, in public plantations of fruit trees, in appropriations of wastes for the independent provision of the poor, in schools, in public buildings, and in various establishments. By the great mass of the people, he is considered as more than mortal; and by the soldiery as an invincible hero, forming one of themselves in soul and body (we use the very words of our friend). On the banks of the Loire, where the people have been described as most attached to the Bourbons, he was often told, that they liked that family very well, but not enough to fight for them. At a public assembly about Christmas last, he saw military officers take the portrait of Napoleon from their bosoms, and hand it to their female partners to kiss. In short, the enthusiasm in favour of Napoleon extends to nineteen out of twenty; and those who are indifferent, or inimical to him, are merely such a number as in every country will be dissentient, or the priests, or the placemen under the ancient regime. He was at Paris on the day of the review of the national guard, and witnessed their rapturous enthusiasm, as well as that of the whole population of Paris, which was collected on the occasion. The number were stated to him at 48,000, and, being used to military exhibitions, he is convinced they exceeded 30,000. He was several times close to the Emperor, who appeared in good health and spirits, riding without reserve amid the troops and the people, receiving petitions, and shaking particular soldiers by the hand. Wherever and whenever he appeared, the waiting crowds rent the air with the vehemence of their acclamations, and Paris appeared on this subject to have but one voice. All the English papers, and most of the scurrilous trash of our corrupt press, may be read in the usual places of resort; and the falsehoods and abuse of our ministerial papers are public jokes, as useless to their own cause as disgraceful to the country where they are basely fabricated and weakly encouraged. The bribery and treason which led to the surrender of Paris to the allies, excite universal indignation; and so far are the soldiers

* We agree with M. Chateaubriand that there are lies fabricated for the purpose of an hour, a day, a week, or a month; and we see them follow each other, from morning till evening, and from evening till morning, with deleterious fertility in the ministerial newspapers of Great Britain. Nor are they, as in his view, limited in their attributes to time;—they apply equally to space, and we have scores of them manufactured for home consumption and foreign markets. We have our lies for the town and lies for the country—our lies for France—our lies for Germany—our lies for America—and others adroitly fitted for the north, the south, the east, or the west. In like manner we have in quality our direct lies, our indirect lies, our reverberated lies, our cabinet lies, our diplomatic lies, our demi-official lies, our unofficial lies, our Stock-Exchange lies, and our Treasury lies, besides our deep surmises, our crafty insinuations, our dark hints, our simple *on-dits*, our modest doubts, our significant shrugs, and our wary cautions; for propagating all which with due celerity and effect, we have universally pervading newspapers, which are practised in all the arts of sophistry, and which assume every garb of deception.

soldiers and people from dreading a war, that they burn with indignation to have an opportunity of wiping away the disgrace which those inglorious treasons brought on the nation. Their resentment seemed to be chiefly directed against the Prussians and Russians, whom they always characterize as barbarians. Of the English nation at large, at least to our English friend, they always expressed themselves with hope and respect. Of Napoleon's military exertions during the last campaign, they speak with admiration, and insist that the allies would have been captured, but for multiplied treasons. Many other such facts and circumstances have been related to us, all tending to the same results; but, considering the delusions under which many worthy persons view this subject, we feel it expedient rather to condense than to amplify. We should, however, never cease to reproach ourselves, if we hesitated to publish the correct information which has come to our knowledge, on points so important, and so necessary to be understood in a momentous crisis, *when England expects every man to do his duty.*

The following additional Act to the Constitutions of the French Empire secures to the French people all the liberty which can result from the obligation of forms.

Napoleon, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the French.

Since we have been elected, by the wishes of France, for fifteen years, our endeavours have been to perfect the constitution, according to the wants and wishes of the nation, and from lessons of experience. The constitutions of the empire have thus been formed by a series of Acts, which have been approved of by the people. We had then for our object a grand European federative system, which we had adopted as congenial to the spirit of the age, and favourable to the progress of civilization. In order to obtain it, and to give it that stability of which it was susceptible, we deferred the establishment of many interior regulations which particularly concerned the liberties of the citizens. Our object henceforth is to increase the prosperity of France, by the establishment of public liberty. Hence results the necessity of many important changes in the Constitutions, Senatus Consultums, and other acts by which this empire is ruled. On this account, wishing to preserve what is good and salutary on one side, and on the other, to make the constitutions of our empire in every respect congenial to the wishes and national necessities, as well as to the state of peace, which we wish to maintain with Europe, we have determined to submit to the people proposals tending to modify and perfect its constitutional acts—to protect the rights of the citizens by guarantees—to give a representative system its full effect—to invest the intermediate bodies with all due consideration and proper power—in a word, to combine the highest degree of political liberty with individual safety, with the force and concentration necessary to make the French people and the dignity of our crown respected by foreigners. In consequence the following Articles, forming a Supplementary Act to the Constitutions of the Empire, will be submitted to the free and solemn acceptation of all the citizens throughout France:—

First Title—General Dispositions.

Art. 1. The Constitutions of the Empire, called the Constitutional Act of the 22d Freimaire, in the year 8, Senatus Consultum of 14 and 16 Thermidor, in the year 10, and that of the 25th Florial, in the year 12, shall be modified by the following regulations: in other respects they are confirmed.

2. The Legislative Power resides in the Emperor and Two Houses.

3. The First House is called the House of Peers, and is hereditary.

4. The Emperor appoints the Members, who are irrevocable, and their descendants from the eldest to the eldest in the male line direct. The number of Peers is not limited. Adoption does not confer the quality of Peer on him who is adopted. The Peers are admitted at 21 years of age, but have no deliberative voice till 25.

5. The Arch-Chancellor of the empire is the President of the House of Peers, or in case as provided by the Article 51 of the Senatus Consultum of the 28th Florial, in the year 12, one of the Members of this House is fixed upon by the Emperor.

6. The Members of the Imperial Family, in the order of hereditary right, are Peers of course; they sit after the President; they take their seats at 18 years of age, but have no deliberative voice till 21.

7. The Second House is called the House of Representatives, and is elected by the people.

8. The Members of this House are to be 629, they must not be under 25 years of age.

9. The President of the Chamber of Representatives is appointed by the House at the opening of the first session. He remains to the end of it; his appointment is submitted to the approbation of the Emperor.

10. The Chamber of Representatives verifies the qualifications of its members, and decides upon contested elections.

11. The Members of the Chamber of Representatives

Representatives receive, for travelling expences during the session, the allowance decreed by the Constituent Assembly.

12. They are indefinitely re-eligible.

13. The Chamber of Representatives is renewed every five years.

14. No member of either house is liable to arrest, except in the case of flagrant offence; nor in case of a criminal prosecution, during the session, but by a resolution of the house of which he is a member.

15. None can be arrested or detained for debt, from the date of convocation, nor for 40 days after the session.

16. In criminal or correctorial matters, Peers are judged by their Chamber, according to prescribed forms.

17. The office of Peer and Representative is compatible with all other public functions, except those of matters of account, *(comptables;)* prefects and sub-prefects are, however, ineligible.

18. The Emperor sends to the Chambers ministers and counsellors of state, who sit there and take part in the debates, but have no deliberative voice, unless they are peers, or elected by the people.

19. The ministers, thus members of either Chamber, or sitting there by mission from government, give to the Chambers such information as is deemed necessary, when its publicity does not compromise the interest of the state.

20. The sittings of the two Chambers are public. They may, however, go into secret committee, the Peers on the demand of 10, and the Representatives on the demand of 25 members. Government may also require secret committees when it has communications to make. In all cases, deliberation and vote can only be in public sitting.

21. The Emperor may prorogue, adjourn, and dissolve the Chamber of Representatives. The proclamation which announces the dissolution, convokes the electoral colleges for a new election, and fixes the meeting of Representatives within six months at furthest.

22. During the recess of sessions of the Chamber of Representatives, or in case of its dissolution, the Chamber of Peers cannot meet.

23. Government has the proposal of laws; the Chambers can propose amendments; if these amendments are not adopted by government, the Chambers are bound to vote on the law, such as it was proposed.

24. The Chambers have the power of inviting government to propose a law on a determinate object, and to draw up what it appears to them proper to insert in the law. This claim may be made by either Chamber.

25. When a bill is adopted in either Chamber, it is carried to the other; and, if there approved, it is carried to the Emperor.

26. No written discourse, except reports of committees, of ministers on laws, and accounts, can be read in either Chamber.

Second Title—Of Electoral Colleges, and the Mode of Election.

27. The electoral colleges of department and arrondissement are maintained, with the following modifications.

28. The cantonal assemblies will yearly fill up by elections all the vacancies in electoral colleges.

29. Dating from 1814, a member of the Chamber of Peers, appointed by the Emperor, shall be president for life, and irremoveable, of every electoral college or department.

30. Dating from the same period, the electoral college of every department shall appoint, among the members of each college of arrondissement, the president and two vice-presidents. For that purpose the meeting of the departmental college shall precede by a fortnight that of the college of arrondissement.

31. The colleges of department and arrondissement shall appoint the number of representatives fixed for each in the table adjoined.

32. The representatives may be chosen indiscriminately from the whole extent of France. Every college of department or arrondissement which shall choose a member out of its bounds, shall appoint a supplementary member, who must be taken from the department or arrondissement.

33. Manufacturing and commercial industry and property shall have special representatives. The election of commercial and manufacturing representatives shall be made by the electoral college of department, from a list of persons eligible, drawn up by the Chambers of Commerce and the Consultative Chambers united.

Third Title—Of Taxation.

34. The general direct tax, whether on land or moveables, is voted only for one year: indirect taxes may be voted for several years. In case of the dissolution of the Chamber of Representatives, the taxes voted in the preceding session are continued till the next meeting of the Chamber.

35. No tax, direct or indirect, in money or kind, can be levied, no loan contracted, no inscription in the great book of the public debt, can be made, no domain alienated or sold, no levy of men for the army ordered, no portion of territory exchanged, but in virtue of a law.

36. No proposition of tax, loan, or levy of men, can be made but to the Chamber of Representatives.

37. Before the same Chamber must be laid, in the first instance—1. The general budget

budget of the state, containing a view of the receipts, and the proposal of the funds assigned for the year, to each department of service.—2. The account of the receipts and expenses of the year, or of preceding years.

Fourth Title—Of Ministers, and of Responsibility.

38. All the acts of government must be countersigned by a minister in office.

39. The ministers are responsible for acts of government signed by them, as well as for the execution of the laws.

40. They may be accused by the Chamber of Representatives, and are tried by that of Peers.

41. Every minister, every commandant of armed force, by land or sea, may be accused by the Chamber of Representatives, and are tried by that of Peers, for having compromised the safety or honour of the nation.

42. The Chamber of Peers, in that case, exercises a discretional power either in classing the offence, or mitigating the punishment.

43. Before placing a minister in accusation, the Chamber of Representatives must declare that there is ground for examining the charge.

44. This declaration can only be made on the report of a committee of 60, drawn by lot. This committee must make its report in ten days, or sooner, after its nomination.

45. When the Chamber declares there is ground for inquiry, it may call the minister before them to demand explanations, at least within ten days after the report of the committee.

46. In no other case can ministers in office be summoned or ordered by the Chambers.

47. When the Chamber of Representatives has declared that there is ground for inquiry against a minister, a new committee of 60, drawn by lot, is formed, who are to make a new report on the placing in accusation. This committee makes its report 10 days after its appointment.

48. The placing in accusation is not to take place till 10 days after the report is read and distributed.

49. The accusation being pronounced, the Chamber appoints 5 of its members to prosecute the charge before the Peers.

50. The 75th Art. of the constitutional act of the 22 Frimaire, year 8, importing that the agents of government can only be prosecuted in virtue of a decision of the Council of State, shall be modified by a law.

Fifth Title—Of the Judicial Power.

51. The Emperor appoints all judges. They are irremovable and for life from the moment of their appointment; but the nomination of justices of peace, and judges of commerce, shall take place as formerly.—The existing judges, appointed by the Emperor in terms of the Senatus Consultum of the 12th October, 1807, and whom he shall think proper to retain, shall receive provisions for life before the 1st of January next.

52. The institution of juries is maintained.

53. The discussions on criminal trials shall be public.

54. Military offences alone shall be tried by military tribunals.

55. All other offences, even those committed by military men, are within the jurisdiction of civil tribunals.

56. All the crimes and offences which were appropriated for trial to the high Imperial Court, and of which this act does not reserve the trial to the Chamber of Peers, shall be brought before the ordinary tribunals.

57. The Emperor has the right of pardon, even in correctional cases, and of granting amnesties.

58. Interpretations of laws demanded by the Court of Cassation, shall be given in the form of a law.

Sixth Title—Rights of Citizens.

59. Frenchmen are equal in the eye of the law, whether for contributions to taxes and public burthens, or for admission to civil and military employments.

60. No one, under any pretext, can be withdrawn from the judges assigned to him by law.

61. No one can be prosecuted, arrested, detained, or exiled, but in cases provided for by law, and according to the prescribed forms.

62. Liberty of worship is guaranteed to all.

63. All property possessed or acquired in virtue of the laws, and all debts of the state, are inviolable.

64. Every citizen has a right to print and publish his thoughts, on signing them, without any previous censorship, liable at the same time, after publication, to legal responsibility by trial by jury, even where there is ground only for the application of a correctional penalty.

65. The right of petitioning is secured to all the citizens. Every petition is individual. Petitions may be addressed either to government or to the two chambers; nevertheless, even the latter must also be entitled "To the Emperor." They shall be presented to the Chambers under the guarantee of a member who recommends the petition. They are publicly read; and if the Chambers take them into consideration, they are laid before the Emperor by the president.

66. No fortress, no portion of territory, can be declared in a state of siege, but in case of invasion by a foreign force, or of civil broils. In the former case the declaration is made by an act of the government.

ment. In the latter it can only be done by the law. However, should the two Chambers not then be sitting, the act of the government declaring the state of siege must be converted into a plan of law within a fortnight of the meeting of the Chambers.

67. The French people declare finally, in the delegation which it has made of its powers, it has not intended, and does not intend, to give the right of proposing the re-establishment of the Bourbons, or of any prince of that family, upon the throne, even in the case of the extinction of the Imperial Dynasty, nor the right of re-establishing the old feudal nobility, the feudal and senorial rights, the oppressions privileged and oppressive, nor the ability to attempt the rendering national domains unlawful; it forbids the government, the houses, and the citizens, every proposal in this respect.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Done at Paris, April 22, 1815.

A table subjoined contained the number of representatives to be returned by each of the 87 departments, which are subdivided into 368 arrondissements. The number of representatives appointed by the colleges of the departments, vary from 1 to 6 for each department. The arrondissements, of which there are from 3 to 6, each return one representative. The total number of representatives from the colleges of the department being 238, and, from the arrondissements being 368, gives a total of 606, to which, however, is to be added 23 representatives of the commercial and manufacturing interests, which makes in all 629 representatives for all France.

A decree followed, ordering the presentation of the additional Act to the constitutions for the acceptance of the French people. The numbers of votes shall be ascertained at the assembly of the Champ de Mai, which is to be convoked at Paris on the 26th of May.

ITALY.

The following Proclamation exhibits the views of the King of Naples in taking the field in Italy.

Rimini, March 31, 1815.

Italians!—The moment is come when great destinies must be accomplished. Providence calls you, at last, to be an independent people. One cry echoes from the Alps to the Strait of Scylla—*the inpedendence of Italy*. What right have strangers to rob you of independence, the first right and blessing of all peoples? What right have they to reign in your fertile plains, and to appropriate to themselves your wealth, for the purpose of transporting it to countries where it did not originate? What right have they to carry off your sons, to make them serve, languish, and die, far from the tombs of your fathers? Is it that nature has in vain given you the Alps for a bulwark, and the invincible discrepancy of your character, a barrier still more insurmountable? No! no! let every foreign domination disappear from the soil of Italy.

Formerly masters of the world, you have expiated that fatal glory by a servitude of twenty centuries. Let it now be your glory to have masters no longer. Every people must keep within the limits fixed to it by nature: the sea and inaccessible mountains,—these are your frontiers. Never think of passing them; but expel the foreigner who passes them, and force him to confine himself within his own. Eighty thousand Italians of Naples hasten to you under the command of their King; they swear never to rest until Italy be free; and they have proved more than once, that they know how to keep their oaths.

Italians of all countries! second their magnanimous efforts. Let those who have borne arms resume them; let the raw youth accustom themselves to handle them; let all citizens, friends of their country, raise a generous voice for liberty; let the whole force of the nation be drawn forth in all its energy, and in every form. The question to be decided is, whether Italy shall be free, or shall remain for ages bent under the yoke of slavery. Let the struggle be decisive, and we shall have established to a distant period the happiness of our fine country—that country, which though still torn and bleeding, is full of ardour and strength to conquer its independence. The enlightened men of all countries, the nations which are worthy of a liberal government, the princes who are distinguished by the greatness of their character, will rejoice in your enterprize, will applaud your triumphs. England, can she refuse you her suffrage?—that nation which holds out to all others the model of a national and constitutional government; that free people, whose finest title to glory is to have shed its blood and treasures for the independence and liberty of nations?

Italians!—Having long invited and urged us by your wishes, you were surprised at our inaction; but the propitious moment was not come; I had not yet received proofs of the perfidy of your enemies. It was necessary that you should be convinced by recent experience, how false was the liberality of your present masters, how deceitful and lying their promises. Fatal and deplorable experience! I call you to witness, brave and unfortunate Italians of Milan, Bologna, Turin, Venice, Bresein, Modena, Reggio, and so many other famous cities, how many of your brave warriors and virtuous patriots have been torn from their native soil! how many groan in dungeons! how many are victims of unheard-of exactions and humiliations!

Italians!

Italians!—You must put a period to so many calamities; arise, and march in the closest union. At the same time that your courage shall assert your external independence, let a government of your choice,—a true national representation, a constitution worthy of you and the age, guarantee your internal liberty, and protect your property. I invite all brave men to come and combat with me; I invite all enlightened men who have reflected on the wants of their country, that, in the silence of the passions, they prepare the constitution and laws which must in future govern happy and independent Italy.

By the King, JOACHIM NAPOLEON.
MILLET DE VILLENEUVE,
Chief of the Staff.

In this appeal Joachim does not appear to have been seconded by the Italians; for, on the advance of the Austrian armies, he found it necessary to retreat towards his own frontiers, in which he suffered several partial defeats. He appears to have acted without any concert with Napoleon, who probably has not forgiven his baseness in joining the confederacy against France last year. It seems likely, however, that Napoleon will march an army to sustain him; as it now appears the Congress have thought proper to decree the dethronement of Joachim.

GERMANY.

New Treaty of the Allied Powers.

In the name of the Holy and Undivided Trinity:—

Their Majesties the Emperor of all the Russias, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, considering the consequences which the entrance of Bonaparte into France, and the present situation of that kingdom, may have with respect to the security of Europe, have determined, in these weighty circumstances, to carry into effect the principles consecrated in the Treaty of Chaumont. They have therefore agreed, by a solemn Treaty, mutually signed by each of the four Powers, to renew the engagement that they will defend the so happily restored order of things in Europe against all violation, and to adopt the most effectual measures for carrying this engagement into effect, and also to give it that necessary extension which existing circumstances imperiously demand.

[Here follow the appointments, in the usual form, of the different Plenipotentiaries, whose names are undersigned.]

Art. 1. The High Contracting Powers solemnly engage to unite the resources of their respective States, for the maintenance of the Treaty of Peace concluded at Paris on the 30th of May, 1814, as well as that of the Congress of Vienna,—to carry into full effect the dispositions contained in these Treaties,—inviolably to observe their ratified and subscribed agreements, according to their full import, to defend them against every attack, and especially against the projects of Napoleon Bonaparte. Towards this end they bind themselves, should the King of France desire it, and in the spirit of the Declaration issued on the 13th of March, with common consent and mutual agreement, to bring to justice all such as may have already joined or shall hereafter join the party of Napoleon, in order to compel him to relinquish his projects, and to render him incapable in future of disturbing the tranquillity of Europe and the general peace, under the protection of which rights, the freedom and the independence of nations, have been established and secured.

2. Although so great and salutary an object does not permit that the means destined to its attainment should be limited, and although the High Contracting Powers have resolved to devote to this object all such resources as they can, in their respective situations, dispose of; yet they have nevertheless agreed, that every one of them shall constantly have in the field 150,000 men complete, of whom at least one-tenth shall be cavalry, with a proportionate number of artillery (not reckoning garrisons) and to employ them in active and united service against the common enemy.

3. The High Contracting Parties solemnly engage not to lay down their arms but in agreement with each other, nor until the object of the war assigned in the 1st article of the present Treaty shall have been attained; nor until Bonaparte shall be wholly and completely deprived of the power of exciting disturbances, and of being able to renew his attempts to obtain the chief power in France.

4. As the present Treaty principally relates to the present circumstances, the engagements in the Treaty of Chaumont, and particularly that contained in the 16th article, shall again recover their full force, as soon as the present object shall be attained.

5. Every thing relating to the command of the Allied Armies, the maintenance of the same, &c. shall be regulated by a special convention.

6. The High Contracting Parties shall have the right reciprocally to accredit with the generals, commanders of their armies, officers, who shall be allowed the liberty of corresponding with their governments, in order to inform them of military events, and of all that relates to the operations of the armies.

7. As the engagements entered into by the present Treaty have for object to maintain the general peace, the High Contract-

ing Powers agree to invite all the Powers of Europe to accede to them.

8. As the present Treaty is simply and solely entered into with a view to support France and every other threatened country against the attempts of Bonaparte and his adherents, his Most Christian Majesty shall be specially invited to accede thereto; and in the event of his Majesty's claiming the force specified in article 2, he shall make known what assistance his present circumstances enable him to contribute towards the object of the present Treaty.

9. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications exchanged within the period of one month, or sooner if possible.

Count RASUMOUSKY; Count NESSELRODE; Prince METTERNICH; Baron WESSENBERG; Prince HARDENBERG; Baron HUMBOLDT; WELLINGTON.

At Vienna, the 25th of March, 1815.

NETHERLANDS.

Louis the 18th's Declaration.

Ghent, May 3.

France, free and respected, was enjoying, by our care, the peace and prosperity which had been restored to it, when the escape of Napoleon Bonaparte from the island of Elba, and his appearance on the French territory, seduced to revolt the greatest part of the army. Supported by this illegal force, he has made usurpation and tyranny succeed to the equitable empire of the laws. The efforts and the indignation of our subjects, the majesty of the throne, and that of the national representation, have yielded to the violence of a mutinous soldiery, whom treacherous and perjured leaders have seduced by deceitful hopes.

This criminal success having excited in Europe just alarms, formidable armies have been put in march towards France, and all the powers have decreed the destruction of the tyrant. Our first care, as our first duty, has been to cause a just and necessary distinction to be recognized between the disturber of the peace and the oppressed French nation.

Faithful to the principles which have always guided them, the sovereigns, our allies, have declared their intention to respect the independence of France, and to guarantee the integrity of its territory. They have given us the most solemn assurances that they will not interfere in the internal government, and it is on these conditions we have resolved to accept their generous assistance.

The usurper has in vain attempted to sow dissensions among them, and by a feigned moderation, to disarm their just resentment. His whole life has for ever deprived him of the power of imposing upon good faith. Despairing of the success of his artifices, he seeks, for the second time, to precipitate with himself into the abyss, the nation over which he causes terror to reign. He renews all the departments of administration, in order to fill them wholly with men sold to his tyrannical projects; he disorganizes the national guard, whose blood he intends to lavish in a sacrilegious war; he begins to abolish rights which have been long since abolished.

He convokes a pretended "Field of May," to multiply the accomplices of his usurpation. He promises to proclaim there, in the midst of bayonets, a derisory imitation of that constitution, which, after twenty-five years of disorders and calamities, had, for the first time, founded on a solid basis, the liberty and the happiness of France. Finally, he has consummated the greatest of all crimes towards our subjects, by attempting to separate them from their sovereign: to tear them away from our family, whose existence, which for so many ages has been identified with that of the nation itself, is still at this moment the only thing that can guarantee the stability of the legitimacy of the government, the rights and the liberty of the people, the mutual interests of France and of Europe.

In these circumstances we rely with entire confidence on the sentiments of our subjects, who cannot fail to perceive the dangers and the miseries to which they are exposed by a man whom assembled Europe has devoted to public vengeance. All the powers know the dispositions of France. We are assured of their amicable views and of their support.

(Signed) LOUIS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The public mind during the month has been absorbed by the extensive and costly preparations for war, and constantly agitated by the falsehoods which are ingeniously fabricated from day to day, for the columns of that portion of the London papers that are pliant and accommodating.

The proceedings of parliament have not, in this interval, been devoid of interest. On questions of war and peace, the independent party have divided as high as 44 in the Lords, and 100 in the Commons, a weight of opposition which, in better times, would have been sufficient to influence the ministers of the crown, backed as the opposition are by the general voice of the people.

On the 22d the Regent sent a message to both houses, stating, "That, in consequence of the events which have recently taken place in France, in direct contravention of the treaty entered into at Paris last year, for preserving the peace of Europe, he has judged it necessary to enter into engagements with his allies, to adopt such steps as circumstances may require against the common enemy, and

and for preventing the revival of measures which could only have for their object to destroy the peace and liberties of Europe; and his Royal Highness confidently relies upon the House of Commons to support him in such steps as he may find it necessary to take, in conjunction with his allies, at this momentous crisis."—In the Lords, an amendment to the consequent address was moved by EARL GREY, recommending previous negociation, in a speech unequalled for its solid argument in the records of parliament; but, on a division it was negatived by 156 to 44, the Lords GRENVILLE and FITZWILLIAM voting with the majority. In the Commons, on the 25th, an amendment, recommending negociation, was moved by Lord GEORGE CAVENDISH, but lost by 92 to 330; Mr. GRATTAN, in a *fancy* speech, in which facts and truth succombed before abused figures of rhetoric, having supported the ministry, thereby giving the same unhappy impulse to this new war, which the perverted genius of Burke gave to the first of these ruinous wars; and that of Sheridan to the second; so that we seem fated to be the victims of our passions! It will be the task of History to develope the secret intrigues which led to the tergiversation and fall of these once respected patriots.

The income tax has been re-enacted without modification for another year, notwithstanding the unanimous sense of the nation had been so unequivocally expressed against it. Mr. TIERNEY, on the 8th, made an able speech on the expences of CARLETON HOUSE, where, besides the 100,000l. granted for outfit, in two years and three-quarters, 89,000l. have been spent in UPHOLSTERY; 27,000l. for CHINA and GLASS; 138,000l. for SILK MERCERY, DRAPERY, &c.; and 110,000l. for JEWELLERY, &c.

A supplement to a late London Gazette contained dispatches from the adjutant-general of the forces in Bengal, giving the details of an unfortunate attack on fort Kalunga, in the Nehaul country, by troops under General Gillespie. After one unsuccessful attempt, the general himself led on a reinforcement to storm the fort, but they were driven back; again they tried, but with no better success; and the general was shot through the head.

Killed and wounded.—2 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 2 serjeants, 1 drummer, 24 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 captain, 9 lieutenants, 1 cornet, 2 ensigns, 3 native commissioned officers, 9 serjeants, 2 havildars, 2 trumpeters, 2 drummers, 125 rank and file, wounded; 6 rank and file missing.

Officers killed.—Major-general Gillespie. 6th native infantry—Lieut. and Adjutant O'Hara. Light battalion—Lieut. and Adj. Gosling. 17th native infantry—Ensign Fothergill. Pioneers—Ensign Ellis.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY;

With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE three independent Divisions of this great metropolis have manifested a high degree of constitutional spirit in the present crisis, which will relieve its inhabitants from the moral responsibility of the threatened war. We have judged it our duty to preserve the protests, thus voted in meetings publicly and legally convened, of the Livery of London, and the inhabitants of Westminster and of Southwark; regretting, at the same time, that we have not room to give place to the able speeches of Messrs. WAITHMAN, CARTWRIGHT, and CORNER, who respectively introduced the business at each meeting; and, particularly, the speech of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, at Westminster, which may be quoted as a model of patriotic eloquence, scarcely to be equalled by any example in ancient and modern times.

In a meeting or assembly of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Liverymen, of the several Companies of the City of London, in Common Hall assembled, at the Guildhall of the said City, on Thursday, the 27th day of April, 1815. BIRCH, MAYOR.

Resolved, That this Common Hall, having recently witnessed the marked disregard shewn to the Petitions from this city, and those of the nation at large, are the more strongly confirmed in the conviction of the corrupt state of the representation, and the total want of sympathy in opinion and feeling between the House of Commons and the people.

That these considerations would, under circumstances of less importance, have deterred us from the exercise of a right which appears to have been rendered nugatory; but hopeless as we fear it is again to address that honourable house, yet, at a crisis so momentous—when a determination appears to have been so strongly manifested by the ministers of the crown again to plunge this devoted country into the horrors of war—we feel it to be an

imperious duty to our country, ourselves, and posterity, to use every constitutional means towards averting from the nation the overwhelming calamities with which it is menaced.

That the Livery of London have seen, with feelings of abhorrence, the declarations and treaties of the allied powers, and to which are affixed the names of British ministers, wherein are avowed and promulgated the monstrous and unheard-of principles, that the breach of a convention by a sovereign 'destroys the only legal title on which his existence depended —places him without the pale of civil and social relations — renders him liable to public vengeance'—and that, consequently, 'there can be neither peace nor truce with him:'—principles revolting to the feelings of civilized society—repugnant to the rights, liberties, and security of all states—and evincing a combination, or rather a conspiracy, which, if once sanctioned, would lead to consequences the most dreadful and alarming, and for which there is no parallel in the history of the world.

That, recollecting the noble struggles which our ancestors have made for re-establishing and preserving their liberties —recollecting the frequent reformations they have made in the government—that they have always maintained and exercised this right—and that the august Family now upon the throne, derived the right to the crown, not by hereditary claims, but upon the legitimate foundation of all authority, the choice of the people—and indignantly disclaiming, as our ancestors have done, all right in foreign powers to interfere in our internal concerns, we cannot but consider any attempt to dictate to France, or to any other country, the form or mode of its government—the person who shall or shall not be at the head of such government, or in any way to interfere in its internal policy and regulations, as highly impolitic and manifestly unjust, and deprecate all attempts to involve this country in a war for such an object—a war against those principles which this nation has ever maintained and acted upon.

Torn by the miseries and calamities of the late devastating war—still tasting the bitter fruits of that protracted conflict—and no means having been adopted to lessen our national burthens, by those necessary retrenchments in the national expenditure, so earnestly and so repeatedly called for by the people—but, on the contrary, an act has been passed, restricting the importation of corn, by which a tax is virtually imposed of several millions per annum upon food, and entailed upon us in times of peace one of the greatest evils produced by the war. Before, therefore, we are plunged into another war, and in support of such principles, we might ask what has been gained by the immense sacrifices we have already made? and, contemplating the disastrous consequences of a failure in this new contest, the people have a right to demand what advantages are proposed, even in the event of its success, or at least to be satisfied that hostilities are unavoidable, and that every means of fair and honourable negociation have been exerted, and had proved ineffectual.

That to enter such a contest in the present state of the country—with all our national funds mortgaged to their utmost bearing, and that without an effort at negociation—or to refuse to conclude a treaty with any power, under the presumption that such treaty may, at some remote period, be broken—appears to us an act of insanity—putting to hazard not only the property and happiness of families, but the very existence of the British empire, and tending to exclude for ever from the world the blessings of peace.

Were the impolicy of a new war upon such principles, and under such circumstances, at all doubtful, or were government at all to be benefited by the result of experience, we need but recall to recollection the memorable manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick, at the commencement of the late contest—a manifesto which had the effect of arousing and uniting all the energies of the French nation, and gave that victorious impulse to her arms which endangered the liberties of Europe—we need but call to recollection that, during the progress of that war, notwithstanding the immense sacrifices of British blood, and wanton waste of British treasure, lavished in subsidizing allies to fight in their own cause, we have not unfrequently seen those powers, who entered into the contest in alliance with this country, abandon that alliance, and joined in league with France—endeavouring to exclude us from the continent of Europe.

That, after all our sacrifices, and all our exertions, in the common cause, we failed to procure from one sovereign that tribute to humanity—the abolition of the slave trade—and beheld another monarch commence his career by re-establishing the inquisition—persecuting the best patriots of the country—and even prohibiting the introduction of British manufactures into his dominions.

That the Livery of London have ever been, and now are, ready to support the honour, the character, and the interests of the British empire, and to resist every act of aggression; but, seeing all the consequences of the late war, looking at the depressed state of the country, the burthens and privations of the people, the financial difficulties, the uncertainty and hazard of war, seeing likewise that France has disclaimed all intention of interfering in the concerns of other nations, that she has declared her determination to adhere to the treaty

treaty of Paris, that she has made pacific overtures to the different allied powers, has already abolished the slave trade, and given other indications of returning to principles of equity and moderation; and holding, as we do, all wars to be unjust, unless the injury sustained is clearly defined, and redress by negociation cannot be obtained; and more particularly holding in abhorrence all attempts to dictate to, or interfere with, other nations in their internal concerns, we cannot but protest against the renewal of hostilities, as neither founded in justice nor necessity.

That it is with feelings of indignation we perceive his Majesty's ministers have proposed the renewal of that most galling, oppressive, and hateful inquisition, the tax upon income, an inquisition which had, in consequence of the universal execration it excited, been recently and reluctantly abandoned, and which we had hoped could never have been again renewed, at least during the existence of that generation who remembered its oppressions.

That a petition be presented to the House of Commons, praying them to interpose their authority to stop a weak, rash, and infatuated administration in their mad and frightful career, and to adopt such measures as may best preserve the peace and promote the prosperity of the nation.

The petition, founded on these resolutions, was refused from informality.

To the Commons of the United Kingdom.

The Petition of the inhabitant householders of the city of Westminster.

Sheweth,

That, should England wage a new war against France, on the grounds recommended by his majesty's ministers, of interfering in the French choice of a sovereign, such war, on the part of England, would be flagrantly unjust.

That a determined rejection of Peace, by the insult of refusing to negociate with the sovereign on the throne of France, will not lessen the injustice of such war.

That cruelly oppressed as the English people already are, by taxes, to the utmost extent of human endurance—taxes which are daily adding to the immense number of our paupers—to plunge our country, under such circumstances, into any war, which is unjust and unnecessary, would have less the appearance in ministers of an ordinary deficiency in wisdom than it would resemble desperation or insanity.

That, as respects the welfare of our country, your petitioners could not account for a policy so much resembling madness, did they not recollect that the domestic enemies, who have ——— the nation of its rightful representation in the legislature, have a perpetual interest in stirring up foreign war, whereby they may farther —— the people of their property, and in time wholly subvert the Constitution.

That —— counsellors, alert in the adoption of unjust means to an unjust end, have already, by ——— influence, obtained an unqualified re-enactment of the Property Tax, which, raising articles of consumption in price, and diminishing the means of payment, is a cause of cruel privations.

That such —— counsellors and their abettors, not only act on the iniquitous principle of taxation, without ———, but they in preference adopt, as an instrument of terror for upholding their ——— ——— power, that detested inquisitorial system, in reprobation of which, the universal indignation of our much injured country was, to your honourable house, so lately made known.

That if any minister or ministers of the crown have advised, or shall advise an unjust and needless war against France; or if any such minister or ministers, by unjustifiable measures, or by insulting the French government, have caused or shall cause the overwhelming calamity of such a war to become inevitable, such minister or ministers ought to be impeached.

Wherefore your petitioners pray, that your honourable house will not only take into its most serious consideration the foregoing arguments, but that it will likewise afford the nation a perfect shield, and the only possible shield, against any such wrongs in future, by resorting to a radical reform, which shall completely identify taxation with representation, and restore to us parliaments of a duration not exceeding one year; it being most manifest, that, if deprived of these rights, the people have no liberty, no security for their property, no protection against being needlessly involved in foreign wars, or exposed to domestic persecution and oppression.

This petition was rejected on the motion of Lord Castlereagh, as insulting in its language; and we have in consequence judged it decorous to suppress some of its epithets.

At a Meeting of the inhabitants of the ancient town and borough of Southwark, in their Town-hall, on Wednesday the 17th day of May, 1815, Sir W. Lewes, knt. high bailiff, and alderman of Bridge Ward, in the chair, the following resolutions were passed with two dissentient voices only:—

Resolved,—That the inhabitants of this ancient town and borough, recognising, approving, and asserting those principles to be just on which our ancestors acted at the glorious revolution, cannot but witness with unfeigned regret, and with sentiments of the highest indignation, weighed down as we now are by the consequences of nineteen years of war, a new war about to be commenced, for the purpose of dictating to a large and populous nation on the subject of the government of their country, a measure calculated to lead again

to

to consequences the most dreadful and alarming, by strengthening and uniting France against the confederacy of the Princes of Europe—a confederacy so likely to be broken by the defection of some, and the subjugation of others.

That the reasons declared by his Majesty's ministers for again plunging this devoted country into an interminable war, for so illegitimate and hateful a purpose—a war which, we conceive, if carried on in the spirit which has been avowed, must prove a war of extermination—are not founded either in truth, justice, or sound policy—not in truth, because when we contemplate the treaty of Tilsit, and other treaties made with France, by the powers now in alliance with England, we have just as much security for the faithful observance of treaties by the present ruler of France, as by any of the other powers now in amity with his Majesty—not in justice, inasmuch as it is unjust to wage war against a single individual—and impolitic, because it is evident that the King of France has been universally rejected by the people, in favour of his more fortunate rival.

Contemplating as we do the strength of this island, and the weakness of the force of every other maritime nation, in comparison with the naval force of this kingdom, we are decidedly of opinion that it is unnecessary at this time to enter into a new war; and, as war cannot be maintained by the allied powers without pecuniary assistance from this nation, by granting subsidies for that purpose, we shall be accessary to the deaths of the thousands that will fall in the contest, and to all the other misery and devastation which such a war will occasion. We do, therefore, most strongly protest against being plunged by his Majesty's ministers into a war, so likely to increase the calamities which the last has entailed on us, by producing and occasioning an enormous increase of the public debt—a restoration and continuance of that iniquitous and inquisitorial tax, called the property-tax—an alarming diminution of our trade and manufactures—the total destruction of public credit—an abridgment of our comforts—and a shameful profusion of the blood and treasure of the country, in supporting a war for an object repugnant to the principles which placed his Majesty's family on the throne.

That the inattention shown to the petitions of the people, by the House of Commons, in the case of the corn laws, and more recently by passing the Act for reviving the property-tax, contrary to the declared sentiments of a great majority of the nation, convinces us that the people of England are not fully, freely, and fairly ——— in the Commons House of Parliament; and that any petition presented to them for averting the calamities of war, will be as ineffectual as the petitions against the bill for preventing the importation of corn; and, therefore, the inhabitants of this borough, on this occasion, resolve not to petition the present parliament, but to instruct the representatives of this borough to oppose every measure which may be proposed in parliament for raising supplies for the prosecuting so unjust and unnecessary a war.

Resolved,—That his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, in our opinion, ought to dismiss from his presence and councils for ever, the ministers who have been daring enough to advise the entering into a contest, big with the most ruinous consequences, without attempting to negociate for a safe and honourable peace; and that he ought to dissolve the present parliament, as the most likely method of obtaining that state of tranquillity so necessary for recruiting the means of the country, already too much exhausted, preventing a national bankruptcy, and averting that melancholy and disastrous state, to which this country may otherwise be reduced.

On Monday, the 8th, Mr. Sadler's yard, in Goswell-street, was opened for the exhibition of sheep, of the fine-woolled breed of Spain, sent in claim of the premiums patriotically offered by the Merino Society, for encouraging the improvement and diffusion of this important breed of sheep in Britain. The views of this society also embrace the encouragement of those manufacturers who excel in making cloth of the best quality from English grown wool. Lord Dundas, Lord Somerville, Sir John S. Sebright, C. C. Western, esq. John Fane, esq. and a number of other distinguished agriculturists, were present among the company, which was select, but far from numerous.

At Addington, a village about three miles from Croydon, a water-spout lately descended on the hills, and took its way with irresistible force through the village, forcing open the doors, and carrying away the furniture of the habitations.

It is computed, that in the metropolis there are at least 40,000 mechanics out of employment, many of whom have large families.

A numerous meeting, principally composed of ladies of rank and fashion, was lately held at Freemasons' Hall, to promote the *National Benevolent Institution*, for the relief of distressed persons in the middle ranks of life, of whatever country or persuasion.

MARRIED.

George Lovell, esq. to Miss A. E. Drummond, of Sloane-street.

J. H. Shears, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Miss Bell, of Deptford.

M. S. Warburgh, esq. of Hamburgh, to Miss S. Israels, of Great Prescot-street.

At

At Lambeth, Mr. Thomas Griffin, of Rotterdam, to Miss Lydia Field, of Brixton-rise.

Mr. Deykes, of Thavies' Inn, to Miss Woodward Brighton, of Elmswell.

Charles Marett, esq. of Southampton, to Miss Frances Rouse, of New Bridge-street.

Ford Brawn, esq. to Miss Caroline Madox, of Greenwich-road.

Mr. John Taylor, of Denmark-street, to Miss Mary Allenby, of Maidenwell, Lincolnshire.

The Hon. Mortimer Rodney, son of the late Lord Rodney, to Miss Sarah Withy, of Buckingham-street.

At Edmonton, Lieut-Colonel Sir Victor Von Arentschild, to Miss Dorothea Henrietta Harris, of Bourne-grove, Southgate.

William Harris, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss S. Hawkins, of Colchester.

At Clapham, John Whitmore, jun. esq. to Miss Maria Stainforth.

Lieut.-Colonel James Allan, of the 94th regiment, to Miss Sarah Isabella Tinbrell.

Mr. Harding, of Oxford-street, to Miss Batt, of Dover-street.

John Cazenove, esq. of Broad-street, to Miss Harriet Gibson, of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

B. B. Hatton, esq. of Barking, to Miss Coleman, of Aldersgate-street.

John Walter, esq. to Miss Gregory, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gregory, vicar of West Ham.

Mr. W. Wallcott, of Worcester, to Miss Elizabeth Collins, of Clarendon-square.

Matthew Pickford, esq. to Mrs. Warner, widow of the late J. P. W. esq.

Thomas Dauncey, of Cateaton-street, to Miss Ann Dalton, of Watford.

James Melvill, esq. of Islington, to Miss Hester Sellon, of Harlesden-green, Middlesex.

Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Campbell, of the 6th regiment, to Miss Martha Elizabeth Higginson, of Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

James Turner, esq. of Halesworth, to Miss Herbert, of Huntingdon.

At Islington, William Cattley, esq. to Miss Hannah Garratt, of Newington-green.

Mr. Massey, of the Poultry, to Miss J. B. Turner, of Charles-square, Hoxton.

W. Williamson, esq. of Tooley-street, to Miss Chambers, of Watling-street.

James, son of William Smith, esq. to Miss Sarah Cumming, of Richmond, Surrey.

William Shean, esq. of Elmgrove, near Portsmouth, to Miss Anne Maria Shum, of Bedford-square.

Lord Edward O'Bryan, brother to the Marquis of Thomond, to Miss Gertrude Grace Methuen, of Corsham House, Wilts.

Sir George Buggin, of Great Cumberland Place, to Lady Cecilia Gore, daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Arran.

At Newington, John Johnson Harcourt, esq. of the East India House, to Miss Mary Smales, of Walworth.

Charles Ward, esq. of the General Post Office, to Miss Charlotte White, of Canterbury-place, Lambeth.

Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B. captain of the royal navy, to Lady Mary Talbot, widow of Thomas Mansell, esq. of Margam and Penrice-castle, Glamorganshire, and sister of the Earl of Ilchester.

Mr. John Thompson, of Kentish-Town Terrace, to Miss Ann Harvey, of the Strand.

The Rev. William Everett, fellow of New College, Oxford, and vicar of Rumford, to Marianne, daughter of Charles Dundas, esq. M.P. for Berks.

At Mary-le-bone church, Lieut. H. W. Bailey, of the royal navy, to Miss Maria Thompson, of Dublin.

Mr. N. W. Basnett, of Camberwell Terrace, to Miss Hatch.

At St. George's church, Hanover-square, W. Ponsonby Johnson, esq. of Walton-house, Cumberland, to Mary, eldest daughter of Sir George Armytage, bart. of Kirklees, in Yorkshire.

George G. Mills, esq. of the army pay-office, to Jean, relict of B. Ryan, late captain in the East India Company's service.

At Paddington, John Long Wright, esq. to Miss Milnes, of Collingham.

Mr. M. F. Faithful, of Beaumont-street, to Mrs. Harrison, of Southgate.

At St. Pancras' church, the Rev. John Wickers, of Mapperton, to Miss Pett, of Poole, Dorsetshire.

At Hackney, John Hurd Clarke, esq. to Miss Eliza Boley, of Ashcott, Somersetshire.

At Lambeth Palace, Thomas Thornton, esq. of Flintham-house, Notts. to Miss A. C. White, of Pilton-house, Devon.

Mr. Thomas Symmons, of Pall-Mall, to Miss Alice Buxton, of Paddington.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Colonel Sir Gregory Way, knt. and K.T.S. to Miss Mary Anne Weyland, of Woodeaton, Oxfordshire.

At Mary-le-bone church, Francis, second son of the late Sir Robert Lawley, bart. to Miss Mary Anne Talbot, of Guiting, Gloucestershire.

DIED.

At his house in Edward-street, Portman-square, 70, *Thomas Noel*, lord viscount Wentworth, baron Wentworth, and of Kirkby Malory, Leicestershire; a lord of the king's bedchamber, D.C.L. of the university of Oxford, and one of the trustees of the Rugby-school. His lordship's death will

will excite the deepest and most sincere regret, not only among his relatives, but all who were honoured with his friendship and acquaintance. To the polite and accomplished gentleman, his lordship possessed a very superior knowledge of the classics, and an universal acquaintance with the learned authors. His numerous tenantry have to lament one of the most generous landlords, and his domestics and the poor the loss of a worthy and liberal friend. The noble viscount was considered as a personal friend of his majesty.

In Montague-street, 88, *C. Kynnersley, esq.* of Loxley Park, Staffordshire. By his death the Earl of Ormonde, in right of the countess his wife, comes into the immediate possession of all her large family estates in Derbyshire, Staffordshire, and Kent, amounting to 15,000*l.* per annum, which her ladyship derives from her maternal uncle, God. B. Clarke, formerly of Sutton Hall, Derbyshire.

Right Rev. Dr. Wm. Cleaver, lord bishop of St. Asaph. His lordship was raised to episcopacy in 1787, being then made Bishop of Oxford, from which he was translated to Chester. He also held the archdeaconry of St. Asaph, and the vicarage of Northop, in Flintshire.

Of a cold after dancing, which was disregarded till too late, *Miss Vernon*, 20, eldest daughter of the Archbishop of York.

In the Albany, *B. Gurlick, esq.* formerly minister at the court of Copenhagen.

Mr. J. H. Ainslie, of Furnival's Inn Court, Holborn, a teacher of elocution; he was single, and maintained his mother, who is extremely ill. Having risen at three in the morning to procure something for the old lady, it was found necessary to kindle a fire; to do this he took a small dessert knife to splice a piece of wood, the end of which he laid on his breast, and had the edge towards him, when it slipped, penetrated the heart, inflicting a wound four inches deep; he fell upon the bed, and almost immediately expired.

At Little Ealing, *Lady Wright.*

Wm. Barlow, esq. of the Old Jewry.

Cath. Merceron, spinster, 60, after a confinement of 34 years as a lunatic.

In Lucas-street, *Mrs. Jane Richards.*

Mary, widow of Capt. Teer, R.N.

Sophia Metcalfe, wife of — Bradley, esq. of John-street, Berkeley-square.

In Finsbury-square, 81, *Mrs. Brooks*, wife of Stephen B. esq.

At Greenwich, *Mr. Andrew Doull.*

Mr. Goodwin, of the Custom-house, London; he was proceeding to the country for the benefit of his health, when he was found dead in the Ipswich coach, on stopping at the Dolphin, Romford.

At Spring Garden Terrace, the wife of Charles Bicknell, esq. solicitor to the Admiralty.

In Stafford Place, *Mr. Thomas Crowther Newby*, of Jermyn-street, solicitor.

In Queen-square, 70, *Mrs. Towers Allen*; her death was occasioned by the injury sustained in consequence of her muslin dress taking fire while she was writing, about three weeks ago.

At Old Brompton, deeply lamented, *Miss Henrietta Sophia Jones*, of Woburn, Bedfordshire.

At Battersea, 78, *John Reynolds, esq.*

At Fulham, the wife of T. Sampago, of Peterborough-house.

Dr. John Fleming, of a paralytic stroke; he received the first rudiments of education at Douai, in Flanders, from whence he proceeded to the university of Edinburgh, where he took the degree of Doctor of Physic. He was a scholar at once elegant and profound: few, if any, of his class-fellows, and some of them are the most eminent men of the present day, were more intimately acquainted with all the beauties of the classical authors, particularly of the Latin, in which language he wrote with great purity and ease: he possessed fine taste and fancy; and, though we know not that he ever published any work, he contributed powerfully to the success of many of the principal Newspapers of the metropolis.

In York Place, 31, *Caroline*, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Strachey.

At Richmond, suddenly, 65, most sincerely lamented, *Mrs. Bayly*, widow of Nicholas B. esq. formerly colonel of the West Middlesex militia, and second son of the late Sir Nicholas Bayly, of Plasnewydd, Anglesea.

In the Strand, 43, the wife of Mr. Edmund Lloyd.

At Albury Park, *Charles Wall, esq.*

At Kensington Grove, 69, *Mrs. Jane Tenbrocke.*

In Seymour-place, Bryanstone-square, 75, *Stephen Harris, esq.* late of Bath, and formerly of Tipperah, Bengal.

Mrs. Carteret, widow of the late Admiral C. and only sister of Sir John Sylvester, bart. recorder of London.

On Balham-hill, 76, *Mr. Joshua Lee*, of Southwark.

In Harpur-street, 53, *Jos. Kirkup, esq.*

Mr. Thomas Hughes, 78, of Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, and of Kennington Common.

At Brighton, 70, *William Gore, esq.* of Baker-street, London, and of the county of Leïtrim, Ireland.

In Thornton-row, 70, *Mrs. Mary Rocke.*

In Wimpole-street, *Lady Clerke*, wife of the Rev. Sir Wm. Henry C. bart. rector of Bury, Lancashire.

At Camberwell, 75, *Thomas Jephson, M.A.* of St. John's College, Cambridge, and late master of the Grammar School of Camberwell.

In Weymouth-street, 64, *Wm. Wilkins, esq.* of Newnham, near Cambridge.

At Brompton, *Miss Susannah Owen*, of Geassalt, in the county of Carmarthen.

In

In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, *General Stewart:* by his death the colonelcy of the 72d regt. becomes vacant.

In Hertford-street, 28, *Alexander Douglas, esq.*

Mr. Wm. Bates Smith, a gentleman of considerable literary attainments, and celebrated for his profound researches in law, heraldry, &c.

In Gower-street, *Mrs. Pym.*

At Haling cottage, Croydon, *Ellen*, daughter of Mr. J. S. Winstanley, of Paternoster-row.

In Great Queen-street, *H. G. Deacon, esq.*

At Brentford, suddenly, *Miss Elizabeth Trimmer*, daughter of the late celebrated Mrs. T.

At Hammersmith, *Mr. James Scott.*

At Kennington-green, *John Grant, esq.* formerly of Copthall-court and Lime-st.

At his house in Upper Norton-street, 74, *Wm. Porter, esq.* formerly an eminent Russia-merchant, and lately appointed one of his majesty's commissioners of revenue for Scotland. The virtues and talents of this respectable man will long be remembered by all who had the happiness of knowing him in public or private life. He was educated at the College of Edinburgh, and went to Russia in his 21st year with Dr. Dumaresque—the Empress Catherine having requested the aid of two gentlemen from England, to assist her in forming the Imperial Academy at St. Petersburgh. After being sometime employed there, Mr. Porter was induced to enter into commercial life, in which he experienced considerable prosperity, and afterwards adversity and severe losses. But his honour and integrity were unblemished, and the estimation in which he was held, both by his commercial friends, and also by many persons of rank with whom he became acquainted in Russia, was strongly evinced by the highly respectable appointment which had lately been conferred upon him, but of which he unfortunately did not live to take possession. He married the sister of the late Joseph Ewart, esq. formerly his majesty's minister at the court of Berlin, who lives to lament his loss.

At his house, in Chelsea, 61, *Mr. John Peter Roberdeau*, a gentleman of extensive versatile literary talents. He was descended from a respectable French protestant family, who were driven from Bourdeaux in the year 1685, by the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Mr. R. was born in London, in the year 1754, where his father carried on a considerable silk-manufactory; and, having received from him a very liberal education, he successfully pursued the business several years after his father's death. In 1777, he married a daughter of the Rev. James Townley, senior master of Merchant-Taylors' School, and rector of St. Bennett's, by whom he had four daughters and three sons. In the year 1796, the increasing inroads of an hereditary gout (which had attacked him as early as his 24th year) rapidly incapacitating him for commercial exertions, he had formed the design of retiring to America, when he had the misfortune to lose his two elder daughters, who had attained the respective ages of 16 and 18 years; and within a year afterwards their mother, who fell a victim to excessive grief occasioned by their loss, and with whom he had ever lived on the most endearing terms of reciprocal attachment. He might well have exclaimed, in the words of the immortal YOUNG—

"Insatiate Archer, could not *one* suffice?
Thy shaft flew *thrice*, and *thrice* my peace was slain."

An indelible cast of melancholy from thence clouded his future life, and for some time the faculties of his mind were suspended by a state of torpor. At this period he fortunately, but unexpectedly, obtained a temporary military appointment in the army commissariat, which, by change of scene, greatly contributed to his recovery; and he continued in such employ until the establishment was dissolved in the year 1799. He next fixed his residence in the town of Lewes, in Sussex, where he was able fully to indulge in that literary taste which had ever distinguished him, and he now devoted himself to the education of his children, until January 1802: when, at the instigation of some friends, who joined him in the speculation, he removed to Chichester, and undertook the direction of a weekly quarto print, upon an enlarged plan of miscellaneous literature, entitled the Sussex Chronicle. The support of the nobility and upper classes of society exceeded his expectation, but it was erroneous to calculate upon the general sale of a sheet deviating so wholly from the beaten track of a provincial weekly paper. The advantages not being commensurate with the undertaking, it was discontinued at Midsummer 1803; when Mr. R. removed to Portsmouth, and joined the copy-right of the Sussex Chronicle, as also his editorial labours, to the Portsmouth Telegraph, a paper high in public estimation. It furnished to Mr. R. an occupation suited to his taste and inclination, and, under his able hand, assumed a variety and spirit which advanced it further into public notice. Ever desirous of assisting the cause of literature, he about this time established in Portsmouth a library society, upon proprietary shares, which met with general satisfaction and encouragement, and succeeded beyond his most sanguine hopes. Mr. R. had the satisfaction of seeing his two elder sons placed in the East-India Company's Bengal civil establishment, and the third in the Bengal cavalry, by the kindness of his relation, the late Alderman Le Mesurier, who had married Mr. R.'s youngest sister. The gout still continuing

to increase upon him, in 1807 he removed to Bath, in the hopes of receiving benefit from the waters; but, not finding any alleviation of his complaint, he returned to London, after an absence of many years from his relations and friends, and finally, with his two daughters, fixed his residence at Chelsea. During his stay at Bath, he received the agonizing intelligence of the death of his eldest son in Bengal, who was only in the 25th year of his age, and for whom he had ever entertained the greatest parental solicitude and affection. His feelings at the loss of a beloved son, in the full bloom and vigour of youth, when his anxious heart beat high with the fond expectation of seeing him return the honour and support of the other branches of the family, will be better conceived by the reader than described. He had tasted deeply of the cup of bitterness before—he had now to drink it to the very dregs. The accumulation of his misfortunes, and the constant recurrence of his disorder, occasioned him from this time to exclude himself from all society but that of his most intimate friends. The universal benevolence of his mind induced him to express a wish that he might live to see a general peace, and that, at the appointed period, he might die suddenly, and with his family around him. It is somewhat singular that the event took place agreeably to his desire. Peace with America had been concluded only about a week, when he was attacked with gout in his stomach and head, which in the short space of four hours terminated, without a sigh escaping him, his sufferings in this life; his two daughters at the time attending him, and administering to his wants and offering (though in vain) all the assistance and comfort that filial duty and affection could supply.—It remains only now to make a short, but impartial, estimate of his moral and literary character, and to notice the chief productions of his pen. Under the pressure of sorrow and the agony of disease, he displayed the resignation of a Christian and the fortitude of a man. His mind was superior to the attacks of fortune. He died satisfied with the situation he had been called to fill in life, and with the length of days allotted him, valuing the latter only as the means of affording paternal assistance to his family, to whom he was most affectionately attached. The domestic afflictions he had experienced had thrown a shade of misanthropy over some of his sentiments, but which wholly vanished upon closer converse. His heart was susceptible of the warmest friendship. A manly spirit of independence was one of the most distinguishing features of his character. He entertained a most sovereign contempt for all those temporising acts of policy by which the abject and the mean rise into favour and opulence; and, though he did not take the means to acquire wealth, it is hardly necessary to add that he did not possess it. As his wants, however, were not numerous, his circumstances were more than sufficient to supply them. There was no mixture of party spirit in his feelings. He was a lover of his country, and a strenuous assertor, in his writings, of its rights and liberties; but as on the one hand he abhorred oppression, so on the other he was an enemy to the turbulence of faction. He was always the friend of peace, and had the happiness of living, as before stated, to see it restored. —Of such of his numerous literary productions as are scattered through the publications of the day, from the year 1772, in almost every Protean form of serious and humourous, verse and prose, it is difficult to speak, unless they were concentrated. Many of those written for the Sussex Chronicle and the Hampshire Telegraph have met with distinguished notice and applause. His volume of "Fugitive Verse and Prose," published in 1803, is an original, agreeable, and diversified miscellany, displaying much knowledge of the world, and exhibiting many traits of true poetry; it embraces pieces of 30 years' distance in date, and several delivered at the London theatres. The obituary class of these poems bears faithful records of the durability of his domestic sorrows—they are pathetic and affectionate. His humourous tale of "Pure Old England" may claim rank with the best satires of a similar kind of the present day, and the notes embrace a wide field of reading and observation. In his intercourse with the corps dramatique, he produced two afterpieces on the London boards, and has left a farce in MS. an embellished drama taken from Glover's Leonidas: it was got up and acted by the young gentlemen of the Naval Academy at Gosport, in the year 1805. Mr. R.'s last poetic effusion was his "Stanzas of Sorrow," upon the loss of his son, which he only circulated amongst a few of his private friends, but which are highly interesting and pathetic, and unfolds the sublimity of the Asiatic mythology. In political caricature, satire, and heterogenous burlesque, he had not many superiors. The style of his prose compositions was concise and energetic; his poetical effusions were highly fanciful and polished. He excelled in dramatic criticism. His writings have been always subservient to the cause of morality, and he may lay claim to a similar praise with Addison, that he never wrote "one line which, dying, he would wish to blot."

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. GEORGE HUTCHINSON, to the rectory of Uppingham.

Rev. CHARLES PALMER, M.A. to the Serpetual curacy of St. Catharine, alias pt. Oswald, in Gloucester.

Rev. ISAAC DAWSON, to the vicarage of Stephen's, Cornwall.

Rev. WM. MUTLOW, to be a minor canon of Glouce-ter cathedral.

Rev. JOHN DEAN, B.D. senior fellow of Brasennose-college, to the rectory of Ould.

Rev. T. CLAYTON, B.D. senior fellow of Brasennose-college, to the rectory of Cottingham.

Rev. RD. MANT, M.A. to the valuable living of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate.

Rev. HERBERT HILL, M.A. to the rectory of Worting.

Rev. J. PARSONS, M.A. to the vicarage of All Saints, Bristol.

Rev. Dr. WOLLEN, to the vicarage of Kilton.

Rev. W. DAVISON, M.A. to the vicarage of Hartington, and the perpetual curacy of Wetton.

Rev. C. LEIGH, to the rectory of Newcastle-under-Lyne.

Rev. T. JOHNES, M.A. to the rectory of Lezant, Cornwall.

Rev. WILLIAM SPOONER, to the living of Chipping Campden.

Rev. CHARLES PALMER, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of the Holy Trinity, in Gloucester, and to the vicarage of St. Mary-de-Lode.

Rev. H. J. RANDOLPH, appointed domestic chaplain to the Duke of Beaufort.

Rev. FRANCIS DYSON, M.A. fellow of Merton-college, to the rectory of Minstead.

Rev. THOMAS POOLE HOOPER, M.A. to the vicarage of Sompting.

Rev. HENRY SALMON, to the living of Culworth.

Rev. T. MORGAN, to the chaplaincy of the Naval Hospital at Haslar.

Rev. JAMES SCOTT, to the chaplaincy at Gosport.

Rev. S. LEGGART, to Portsmouth Garrison.

Rev. JOHN METCALFE, to Chatham Garrison.

*** *Communications are requested.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,
WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

WE have nothing to add to the account given by our correspondent, at page 388, of the horrible calamity at Heaton Colliery, except that all attempts to rescue any of the surviving victims proved unavailing; and that a subscription has been set on foot for their widows, orphans, and dependants. The recurrence of these accidents seems to demand some legislative provision. In London there are district surveyors to take cognizance of alterations in buildings, and who in consequence are the means of saving many lives. Public surveyors in the coal-districts might in like manner prevent workmen from rushing to certain death.

The Tyne-Side Agricultural Society have adjudged a premium of 20 guineas to Messrs. Atkinson, of Peepee, for the best bull; of 10 guineas, to Mr. R. Dobson, of Gibside, and Mr. W. H. Johnson, of Stocksfield Hall; and others, of 5 guineas, to various claimants.

Married.] Mr. Henry Button, of Brancepeth, to Miss Mary Hayston, of Durham.

Mr. Thomas Renton, merchant, of Ayton, to Miss Margaret Craig, of Eyemouth.

Mr. William Kirk, of Sunderland, to Miss White, of Bishopwearmouth.

George Stelling, esq. of Barton, to Miss Mary Wetherell, of Jolby.

Mr. Ferguson, solicitor, of Catterick, to Eliza, daughter of Ralph Hodgson, esq. of Gainford.

Mr. Thomas Graham, to Miss Margaret Crouchshanks, both of Newcastle.

Mr. John Whalton, to Miss Ann Allison, both of South Shields.

Mr. Tho. Brown, to Mrs. Eliz. Brown, both of Elsden, Northumberland.

Mr. John Dixon, porter-merchant, to Miss Atkinson, of Stockton.

Mr. George Kirsop, to Miss Jane Hudspeth, of Benfieldside, near Shotley-bridge.

Mr. John Jacobson, to Miss Mary Robinson, both of North Shields.

At Newcastle, Mr. Michael Johnson, of the Lizard, near Sunderland, to Miss Burnett.—Mr. James Duncan, to Miss Isabella Hope.

Mr. John Gregson, of Belchester, to Miss Margaret Rutherford, of Fleeup, Northumberland.

Mr. Westell, of Old Durham, to Miss Richmond, of Frenchburn.

Mr. Richard Atkinson, to Mrs. Hannah Kirkley, both of Barnardcastle.

Mr. Carr, to Miss Watkins, both of Fatfield.

Mr. Richard William Elliott, of Newbottle, to Miss Caroline Judith Hutton, of Sunderland.

At Sunderland, Mr. William Fleck, to Miss Frances Reay, of Grey-street.

Mr. Halliday, to Miss Mary Taylor, both of Tynemouth.

Mr. R. R. Debord, of North Blyth, shipowner, to Miss Marg. Thew, of Balmbro.

Mr. Edward Storey, builder, of Newcastle, to Miss Mary Taylor, of Field-house, near Scruton, Yorkshire.

Capt. Spearman, of the ship John and Mary, to Miss Wilkinson, of Whitby.

Mr. Daniel Mears, to Miss Mary Ann Jones, both of Newcastle.

Died.] At Newcastle, 55, Mr. John M'Kenzie.—83, Mr. Joseph Turnbull.—

70, Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart, of the Westgate.—Mr. John Philipson Stokoe, attorney-at-law, and one of the coroners for Northumberland.—61, Mr. Charles Hodkinson.—68, John Anderson, esq. surgeon. Mr. A. was, with the late Dr. Clarke, institutor of the Newcastle Dispensary, in 1777; and he continued his attendance, with equal ability and benevolence, as long as his health would permit. Few members of the profession have practised its duties with more disinterestedness than Mr. A. and he will be long remembered by those who knew him, for integrity and the goodness of his heart.—62, Mr. Wm. Hymers, of the Bank-side.—Suddenly, Mrs. Hall, of Dockwray-square.—27, Mr. Gabriel Hall.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Hest. Porteous.—27, Mrs. Stonehouse.—47, Mr. John Proud, late master of the Sunderland packet.—78, Mr. Carr.—83, Mrs. Dunn.—Mrs. Bryers.

At Darlington, Mrs. Trotter, relict of the late John T. esq. M.D. and mother of Col. Trotter, of Haughton.—Miss Brownless.—Miss Brown.

At North Shields, 44, Mrs. Mary Burn, much respected.—64, Mr. Sabourn.—65, Mr. W. Grainger.—Mr. George Bell.—65, Mr. Rob. Hunter.—82, Mr. David Meikle.—70, Mrs. Mary Ramsbottom.—The wife of Mr. Joseph Bell.

At South Shields, 60, Mrs. Fenwick.—77, Mr. Simpson, surgeon.—67, greatly respected, Thomas Robertson, esq.

At Hexham, Mr. Hugh Dryden, much respected.—72, Mr. Henry Bell.—83, Mr. Francis Nunnington.—85, Mrs. Stokoe.

At Durham, 54, much respected, Mr. Robt. Pearson.—32, Mrs. Alice Bradforth.—77, Mr. Humphrey Porter, a celebrated florist.

At Barnardcastle, 62, Mrs. Mary Gerard Davies.

At Alnwick, 59, Mrs. Cath. Middleton.

At Tynemouth, 82, Mrs. Eliz. Hays.—46, Mr. W. Nisbett.

At Bishopwearmouth, 26, Mr. Johnson Drew, schoolmaster.

At Earsdon, 32, Ruth, wife of Mr. J. Pentland, formerly of the Leazes, near Newcastle.—At Newbegin, 24, Mr. Edw. Anderson.—At Houghton le-Spring, Mr. Tho. Cummings: he went to converse with a neighbour, and died in a few minutes.—At Bedale, Mrs. Heslop.—At Gateshead, by the bursting of a blood-vessel, 56, Robt. Spencer.

At Birtley-lane, near Chester-le-street, 63, Mr. Joseph Emmerson.—At Preston, 75, Mr. George Peterson.—At Cleasewell-hall, near Redlington, 37, Mrs. G. Wheldon.—At Holland-hall, near Lanchester, 33, Mr. George Forster.—At Blanchland, 97, Mr. John Armstrong.—At Claypeth, 67, Mrs. Margaret Ridley.—At Coatram, near Darlington, 87, Mr. Wm. Porthouse, of Greenwich. There was a chaise waiting to convey him to Barnardcastle, and at the time he should have set off he was arrested by death.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. James Thompson, to Miss Agnes Farrer.—Mr. Robert Patterson, to Miss Elizabeth Hannah.—Mr. George Bensfield, to Miss Ann Jennings.—Mr. James Coldan, to Miss Marg. Dalrymple.—Mr. Simondson Saul, to Miss Eliz. Holme.—Mr. William Wilkinson, to Miss Margaret Rose.—Mr. Wm. Bateman, to Miss Sarah Hunter, of Millburn.

Mr. Robert James, to Miss Martindale, of Selside-hall.

Mr. John Green, to Miss Eliz. Fleming, both of Grassmere.

Mr. John Hird, of Antingarthdale, to Miss Isabella Robson, of Wharton-hall, near Kirkby-Stephen.

At Penrith, Mr. James Kirkpatrick, to Miss Jane Watkins.—Mr. John Peareth, to Miss Mary Jackson.—The Rev. Thomas Thexton, of Penrith, to Miss Atkinson, of Whinfell.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, to Miss Elizabeth Hodgson, both of Martindale, near Penrith.

Mr. W. Francis, to Miss Mary Atkinson, both of Kirkland.

Mr. Bryan Dixin, of Tunstal, to Miss Margaret Robinson, of Water Crook.

At Kirkby Lonsdale, Capt. Lamb, to Miss Harrison.

Mr. James Blenkarn, to Miss Elizabeth Speight, both of Kendal Parks.

Mr. John Penrith, to Miss Mary Jackson, of Penrith.

Mr. Robert Bainbridge, of London, to Miss Esther Hutchinson, of Helmsley.

Died.] At Penrith, 30, Miss Catherine Whelpdale.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Dare, relict of Dr. D.—87, Mr. John Wilson.—31, Miss Frances Clarke.—59, Mrs. Harrison.—17, Miss Hannah Montate.—22, Mrs. Esther Butterworth.—74, Mrs. Mary Stainton.—69, Mrs. Rachel Bayley.—80, Mr. Joseph Clayton.—The widow of Martin Dunn, esq. of Lowther.

At Kendal, 69, Mr. Joseph Lamb.—52, Mrs. Mary Baker.—Mrs. Jane Clarke.—90, Mrs. Agnes Rowe.—66, Mrs. Susan Rock.—57, Mrs. Mary Atkinson.—73, Mrs. Elizabeth Barson.—69, Mrs. Hannah Hastley.—42, Mr. Joseph Bell.

At Whitehaven, 62, Edw. Knubley, esq. collector of the customs. He was twice a candidate for the representation of the city of Carlisle, but failed.

At South Shields, 80, Mr. John Garbutt.—82, Mr. John Gordon.

At Carlisle, 28, Martha Fulton.—60, Mrs. Eliz. Simpson.—Mrs. Bowman.—Mrs. Waugh, last surviving daughter of the late Dr. Waugh, dean of Worcester.—67, Mr. William Gilchrist.—44, Mr. Robt. Underwood.—39, Mr. Joseph Carrick.

At Helsington, Mr. Thomas Lonsdale.—At Pull, near Ambleside, 72, Mr. John Sheldon.—At Plowlands, near Warcop, Mr.

Mr. Robert Thornborrow.—At Kirkby Lonsdale, 66, Mr. Wm. Dent.—At Sedbergh, 85, Mrs. Isabel Pennington.—At Appleby, 42, Mr. Richard Robinson.—At Ambleside, 81, Mrs. Penny.—At Denton Holme, near Carlisle, 49, John Milburne Dixon, esq.—At Brough, 26, Miss Anne Rickerby.—At Wigton, 71, Mrs. Elizabeth Elliott.—68, Mr. Daniel Smith.—At Dundraw, 84, Mr. Thomas Twentyman.—At Waverton, 18, Miss Martha Brown.—At Brampton, Mr. Richard Smirke, eldest son of Robert Smirke, esq. R.A. after a short illness, occasioned by a violent cold caught by sitting on the ground, then in a humid state, (probably after perspiring profusely,) while he was ardently occupied in drawing, and in copying the antique inscriptions on the rocks adjacent to the river Gelt.—The wife of Mr. J. Hewitt.

YORKSHIRE.

By a tremendous storm on Friday the 14th of April, four fishing-boats were lost, and no less than TWENTY-NINE fishermen of Runswick and Staiths were drowned, leaving SIXTEEN widows and FORTY-EIGHT children for the most part destitute! Twenty-one belonged to Runswick, being one-third in the place. A public subscription has been set on foot for the sufferers, which cannot be too much commended to general notice.

The Union Coach, which left London at seven o'clock in the morning, arrived at Leeds a quarter before four o'clock on the following morning, having run a distance of 194 miles in 21 hours, being at the rate of nine miles and a half an hour, including the necessary stoppages.

We were sorry to observe the promising *Norwich Union Company* committed as defendants in a fruitless resistance to a claim of 1000*l.* on a life-policy, at the late York assizes. The plaintiff, Mr. Allison, of Huddersfield, obtained a verdict after a minute's deliberation of the jury, notwithstanding ten several pleas had been set up against the payment, and the question had been kept in litigation nearly two years.

Married.] The Rev. J. L. Sissons, of Wakefield, to Miss Frances Hirst, of Leeds.

Mr. Wm. Craven, of Little Woodhouse, to Miss Mary Ann Lambert, of Leeds.

Mr. Samuel Watson, of Killinghall, to Miss Strother, of Leeds.

Mr. James Marshall, to Miss Mary Marsland, both of Millwood, near Halifax.

Mr. George Gledall, of Leeds, to Miss Hanson, of Mill-bridge.

Mr. William Brook, of Cowcliffe, to Miss Slack, of Longwood-house.

Mr. Thomas Turnbull, to Miss Parker, both of Skipton.

Mr. John Dale, of Elmer, near Thirsk, to Miss Elizabeth Hawkin, of Poppleton Ruddings.

The Rev. Charles Golding, rector of Crofton, near Wakefield, to Charlotte Ann, daughter of the late Richard Palmer, esq. of Holme Park.

Mr. Green, of Leeds, to Miss Story, of Rothwell.

Mr. William Blakebrough, of Utley, near Keighley, to Miss Ann Spencer, of Malsis-hall, near Kildivick.

Mr. Edward Spence, merchant, of Hull, to Miss Frances Beadle, of York.

At Beverley, Mr. Richard Carter, surgeon in the R.N. and son of Mr. C. of Hull, to Miss Barton, of Nottingham.

The Rev. John King, B.A. of Wellington, Shropshire, to Miss Blanchard, only daughter of George B. esq of Colvill-hall, near Howden.

Mr. J. Hebblethwaite, of Oporto, merchant, to Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Joseph Whiteley, M.A. head master of the Free Grammar-school, in Leeds, and vicar of Lastingham.

Mr. J. Taylor, of Arnold Woodhouse, to Miss Jackson, of Riston.

James Garforth, esq. to Frances Catherine, eldest daughter of W. Clayton, esq. of Langcliffe-place, near Settle.

At Scarthingwell Park, the Rev. T. Barnes, rector of Castleford, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Thomas Davidson Bland, esq. f Kippax Park.

Mr. Henry Carr, of Derby, to Miss Rimington, of Leeds.

Mr. Robert Whitworth, to Miss Marsden, both of Wakefield.

John Berbick, esq. of Settle, banker, to Margaret, daughter of John Ion, of Dent, and of the Society of Friends.

Mr. John Bedford, of Gilcar, near Barnsley, to Miss Gill, of Swithin, near Darton.

Mr. George Walker, of Calverley, to Miss Hannah Mortimer, of Bramley.

Died] At Hull, 85, deservedly respected, Mrs. Proctor.—44, Mrs. Tripp.—78, Mrs. Eleanor Simpson.—13, Miss A. Jackson.—47, Mr. Thomas Vivian.—33, Mr. T. Smith.—55, Mr. Stephen Stephens.—50, Mr. George Peacock, raff-merchant.—38, Mrs. Eleanor Thompson.

At Sheffield, Mr. Thomas Moseley.—63, Mr. W. Ludlam.—Mr. Ashforth, of Sheffield park.—68, Mrs. Ann Heald.—78, Mr. James Swinden.

At Halifax, 24, Mr. Samuel Bettison.—Mr. John Carpmeal.—82, Mrs. Boys.

At Beverley, 80, Mr. William Burgess.

At Hotham, deeply lamented, 73, the Rev. Richard Gee, L.L.B. rector of Leven, East Riding.—At Micenden, 67, Mr. John Bates, minister of an independent congregation there.—At Skipton, Ellen and Rebecca, daughters of Mr. John Tattersall, one of the Society of Friends.—At Lambhill, near Masham, 74, William Wilkinson, esq. much and deservedly respected.—At Stillington, 34, Mr. James Potts.—At Kirkburton,

Kirkburton, 67, the Rev. O. Lodge.—At Bradford, 83, Mrs. Edmondson.—At Kirkstall-bridge, 34, Mr. John Wild, of Leeds.—63, Mr. Ephraim Elsworth, many years steward to Sir J. Graham, bart.—At West Mills, near Mirfield, Mrs. Brook, wife of Samuel B. esq.—At Holbeck, 16, Master Wood, son of Mr. W. of the firm of Murray and Wood.—At Kirkheaton, Mr. John Armitage.—At Swillington, Miss Ann Swillington.—At Middleton, Mr. Samuel Ackroyd: he was so much hurt by a blow from one of the sails of his father's windmill, as to occasion his death three days afterwards.

At York, 55, Mrs. Hields.

At Scarborough, much respected, 65, James Tindall, esq. banker, many years lieutenant-colonel of the Scarborough volunteer infantry, father of the corporation at Scarborough, a justice of peace, and deputy-lieutenant for the North Riding of the county of York. He was a man of excellent abilities, strict integrity, and patriotic and liberal spirit.

At Leeds, the Rev. Joseph Whiteley, M.A. late of Magdalen-college, Cambridge, head master of the free grammar school of this town, and vicar of Lestingham, in the North Riding.—58, Mr. Cooker, raff-merchant.—Miss Mary Blakey.—50, Mr. J. Wilkinson.—34, Mrs. Mary White.—28, Mr. John Walker.—Mrs. Nash.—34, Mrs. Hannah Blakey.—42, Mr. John Lofthouse.—Mr. George Dixon.—75, Mr. John Dickenson.

At Whitby, Mr. Hunter, solicitor: a gentleman of the strictest integrity, and eminently distinguished for dispatch in his professional practice.

At Huddersfield, 85, Mrs. Booth.

At Wakefield, 81, Edw. Ridsdale, esq.—30, Mrs. Jane Day.

LANCASHIRE.

An iron boat has been built on the Mersey, to be worked by steam, from Liverpool to Runcorn.

We collect from a most able report of the committee appointed for obtaining a repeal of the duties upon cotton wool, that in the year 1798, Mr. Pitt proposed levying a small convoy duty on exports in general—it was ½ per cent. to Europe, and 2 per cent. elsewhere. The minister, however, on an application from Manchester, to exempt the export of cotton goods from the general rule, and substitute a duty on the raw material, acceded to the request. He was well aware, that of the two taxes, the substitute of 1d. per pound weight would be the most productive. The impolicy of the change has made itself apparent. The duty was raised as the Exchequer wanted supplies, or ship-owners asked protection. It is now 2d. in British, and 3d. in foreign ships; 20 to 50 per cent. upon its prime cost; 30 per cent. upon the average labour and expence of spinning; nearly as much upon the manufacturing processes; and besides bringing the immense sum of 761,251l. into the Exchequer, weighs down the trade with an additional burthen, unproductive to the state, of 281,076l. in the extra profit of brokers, dealers, spinners, &c. Relief from so intolerable a burthen has repeatedly been demanded, and as often refused. Our cotton market is heavily taxed—the continental markets are free—and a market which imposes a tax will be supplied only when free markets are already full. Ours is also a manufacture for export; yet we are to compete with those very countries where cotton is imported free from duty—nay, where it is grown. With Austria, where their progress in spinning is such, that all yarns under 50s. are already prohibited; and with America, where they consume 50,000 bags of cotton annually, and exported yarn, two years ago, to Petersburgh. With regard to American cotton, should the duty of 3d. per pound remain, America will unquestionably continue her countervailing duty upon our goods, and one of our best markets will be doubly taxed. France interdicts both our yarns and manufactures altogether, that it may encourage French spinners and manufacturers, not only to supply their own country, but to gain strength till they rival us through the whole continent. Saxony, Switzerland, the Duchy of Berg, Prussia, and the Netherlands, are our rivals; and at this moment, *as great a weight of cotton wool is consumed by the Continent of Europe as passes through the process of British industry.* A foreigner who consumes only 1500 weight of cotton per week, has a clear advantage over a British manufacturer whose consumption is the same, equal to 1000l. per annum. Great as the injury may be which our export trade feels at *present*, this improvident duty will be traced, in *future*, as the cause of more serious consequences. A repeal of the duty will not be too late to avert much injury. Yet an impulse has been given to foreign manufactures, which will be felt long after the impelling power may be removed. Foreign countries are making rapid progress in the art of spinning: were we to interdict the export of our yarns, the British manufacturer would find but a momentary advantage. Those countries to whose spinning the measure had given so excessive a bounty, would no longer be his customers. As the obvious protection to their increasing trade, they would instantly prohibit British piece goods. We encourage their spinners, they will protect their weavers. The question, with regard to continental markets, is merely—How long can we preserve any part of our export trade? How can we put off the day of foreign independence? The mischief is done

done by the cotton duty, and the day must come.

	Cotton Imported. *lbs.*	*Duty paid.*
1810....	92,812,282.....	868,902
1811....	136,570,193.....	1,084,142
1812....	91,662,344.....	800,379
1813....	62,025,936.....	721,653
1814....	53,107,293.....	558,204
1815....	61,214,830.....	584,227
	6)498,392,788	6)4,567,507
Average for 1 yr.	83,065,464 ditto	£761,251

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. Edward Kelly, to Miss Catherine Gerard.—Robert Tronson, esq. R.N. to Miss Mary Hillam.—Mr. Upton, to Miss Mary Cavendish.—Mr. T.A. Dumbell, to Miss Margaret Tomlinson.—The Rev. Thomas Raffles, son of W. R. esq. solicitor, London, to Mary Catherine, only daughter of the late James Hargreaves, esq.—Mr. W. M. Hodgson, timber-merchant, to Miss Burne, of Everton.—Mr. John Smith, of the Liverpool Mercury-office, to Miss Ann Coward.—Mr. Richard Kaye, to Miss Mary Blanchard, both of Ince Blundell.—The Rev. Adam Hayes, to Miss Jane Butler, of Edge-hill.—Mr. Wm. Westhead, to Miss Mallaby.

Mr. Samuel Gaskell, attorney-at-law, to Miss Mangnell, both of Bolton.

Mr. W. Williams, of London, to Ann, daughter of P. Trueman, esq. of Manchester.

Mr. Thomas Jeffries, of Manchester, to Miss Jane Wood, of Salford.

Mr. Wm. Hartwright, of Manchester, to Miss Duskerley, of Hulme.

Mr. Charles Jackson, of London, to Miss Hannah Lorimer, of Preston.

Mr. William Walker, of Hareholm, to Miss B. Hargreaves, of Thistle Mount, both near Rochdale.

Mr. James Robinson, to Miss Wignall, both of Ormskirk.

Mr. George Ormerod, of Bankside, to Miss Dorothy Anne, only daughter of the late John Whitaker, esq. of Broad Clough, both near Rochdale.

Died.] At Manchester, Mrs. Catherine Brumley.—25, Mr. Thomas Moore Herbert, solicitor. The solidity of his talents, directed by the most intense application to the study of his profession, justly caused his friends to entertain the most sanguine hopes of his soon becoming one of its most distinguished ornaments. His family have lost a revered and most affectionate relative, and society a valuable member.—55, Mrs. Alethea Hunt.—Mrs. Downes.—Suddenly, Mrs. Vickers.—Mrs. Bassnett.—Mr. James Knight, a very respectable solicitor.

At Liverpool, 30, Mrs. James Harrison.—Mrs. Mary Ann Tootle, mistress of the Catholic-school of Liverpool, daughter of the late W. F. M. de Courcy, esq. and niece to the Hon. the Earl of Kinsale.—59, Mr. J. Scarisbrick.—54, Mrs. Hesketh.—Mr. J. Wilks, formerly of Leeds.

At Wigan, Mr. Michael Milligan.—Miss Ann Donaldson.

At Leigh, 22, Miss Mary Ann Holland.—At Dronfield, in consequence of a fall from his gig, Mr. R. Butterman.—At Halton-hall, William Bradshaw Bradshaw, esq.—At Alverthorp, 90, Mr. S. Linley.—At Walton, Mr. John Stanley.—At Latchford, 41, Miss Eliza Gaskell.—At Croston Lodge, William Hill, esq.—At Milnrow, near Rochdale, 72, Mr. John Golter, painter, eldest son of the late "*Tim Bobbin, esq.*" author of the Lancashire Dialect, Remarks on the History of Manchester, &c.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Brown, of Chester, to Miss Mary Williams, of Malpas.

Abraham Bayley, esq. of Midgbrook, to Miss Ann Arrowsmith, of Kermincham.

At Prestbury, Mr. John Blakey, of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Ann Birtenshaw, of Edgley.—Mr. Unwin, solicitor, of Liverpool, to Eliza, second daughter of Thomas Hope, esq. of Prestbury.

Mr. Brady, salt-proprietor, to Miss Rishton, both of Northwich.

Mr. William Lees, of Heaton Norris, to Miss Sarah Clarke, of Reddish, both near Stockport.

At Wrenbury, Mr. Bateman, of Whitchurch, to Miss Bennett, of Newhall, near Wrenbury.

Died.] At Chester, Thomas Rathbone, esq.—The wife of George Wilbraham, esq.

At Macclesfield, Henry Wardle, esq. an alderman of the borough.—At Hurdsfield-house, Mr. Gervas Ward, son of G. W. esq.—At Overleigh-hall, 28, Susan, wife of the Rev. James Smedley.

At Stockport, Jane, second daughter of Robert Gee, esq.; and, two days' after, occasioned by grief for her loss, Mrs. Gee.

At Davenport-hall, near Congleton, Mrs. Broome, relict of Wm. B. esq. of Dedsbury, a magistrate for Lancashire.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, George Moore, esq. of Appleby, in the county of Leicester, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Francis Hurst, esq. of Alderwasley, Derbyshire.

Mr. C. Cooke, to Miss Ann Statham, both of Chesterfield.

Mr. J. Webb, of Sheffield, to Miss Ann Stubbins, of Derby-road.

Mr. W. Beavington, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Sarah Smith, of Donisthorpe.

Mr. Edward Thomas, to Miss Sophia Baldwin, both of Derby.

Mr. Robert Newbery, of Nottingham, to Miss Rosanna Mason, of Matlock.

Died.]

Died.] At Derby, 62, W. Ingham, esq. of Mount Pleasant-house.—71, Mr. Thos. Smith, one of the brethren of the corporation.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Bradley.

At Ockbrook, 94, Peter Jacob Planta, M.D. He was in early life appointed one of the medical establishment of the then King of Sweden, of which country he was a native: he afterwards became a Missionary of the Church of the United Brethren, and was engaged many years amongst the negroes in the island of Jamaica.

At Cavendish-bridge, 13, Miss Jeannette Soresby.—At Elton, 80, Mr. Thomas Webster.—At Wingerworth, 83, Mrs. Oldfield.—At Cromford-bridge, 81, Mrs. Evans, relict of George E. esq.—At West Hallam, 56, Rev. Thomas Bloodworth.—At South Wingfield, Mr. John Jennings, formerly a bookseller of Sheffield.—At Bonsall, 46, S. P. Ward, esq. late of the island of St. Helena; beloved and respected by all who knew him.—At Etwall, 100, *Mrs. Allen.*—At Dale Abbey, 85, Mrs. Mary Wright: it is remarkable she had not been in bed for the last five years.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The mayor of Nottingham having declined to comply with a requisition to call a public meeting, or to lend the town-hall, two petitions, one to the Regent, and the other to the House of Commons, against the renewel of war, have lain at public places for signatures, and received above 4000 names in a few days. The petitions were drawn up with great energy, and we regret that we have not room for them.

It appears, by an official advertisement, signed W. Sculthorpe, that certain inhabitants of Nottingham are disposed to imitate the conduct of the ancient parliaments, by resisting all demands made by government till their grievances have been redressed. A meeting took place in the Forest, to enter into resolutions to this effect, but it was dispersed by the military as TREASONABLE.

Married.] At Nottingham, William Gibson, esq. merchant, of Liverpool, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. J. Dewe, rector of Breadsall, Derbyshire.

Mr. William Frearson, to Miss Rebecca Dixon, both of Nottingham.

Mr. Bacon, late of America, to Miss Ann Allin, of Kirby-lowmoor.

At Newark, Mr. Edward Lawton, of Thickhill, Yorkshire, to Miss L. Withers, of Newark.

Mr. Jeffery Etches, of Nottingham, to Miss Elizabeth Cragg, of Basford.

Mr. J. Hickman, of Narrowmarsh, to Miss Ann Norton, of Mansfield-road.

Mr. Laykin, to Miss Mary Mould, both of Sandiacre.

Died.] At Nottingham, 36, Mr. Thomas Allcock.—84, Mr. James Fisher.—100, *Mrs. Elizabeth Dunce.*—51, Mr. Joseph Spurr.—Miss Elizabeth Daycock.—58, Mr. H. Barker.—55, Mrs. Pepper.—35, Mr. W. Birkwood.

At Newark, 31, Mr. Richard Hutchinson.—Mr. M. Brown.

At Mansfield, 34, John Athorpe, esq. son of the late Robt. A. esq. of Dinnington-hall, Yorkshire.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

At Gainsbro' statute, so numerous were the servants, that there were five to one master; and, on that account, wages were much reduced.

A great spirit of opposition prevails among the coachmasters in this county. Two coaches, the Union and the Rockingham, on the great north road, have for many months raced against each other daily; and, last week, the Union performed the journey from London to Coltsworth, in Lincolnshire, a distance of 102 miles, in *ten hours*, all stoppages included. —All must pity the wretched horses!

Mr. ETHERINGTON'S extensive warehouses at Gainsborough, were lately destroyed by fire.

Married.] Mr. George Hardy, of Marston, to Miss Porter, of Caythorpe.

Mr. W. Bayldon, of Barnsley, to Miss Mary Maw, of Gainsbro'.

Mr. John Christian, of Becker, to Miss Mary Sharpe, of Wigtoft.

Mr. Robert Bull, to Miss Sarah Alderman, both of Stamford.

Mr. Owen, of Falkingham, to Miss Mary Grummit, of Stainfield.

Mr. Squires, of Fultstow, to Mrs. Wallis, of North Thoresby.

Mr. John Burman, of Wisbech, to Miss Mary Ann Smith, of Peterborough.

Mr. William Foy, of London, to Miss Jennings, of Wisbech.

Mr. John Climenson, late of Walsoken, to Miss Ann Wright, of Wisbech.

Mr. William Maltby, to Miss Sharpe, both of Sutterton.

Died.] At his seat, at Canwick, near Lincoln, 74, Humphry Waldo Sibthorp, esq. late Colonel of the South Lincoln Militia, and formerly one of the representatives in parliament for the city of Lincoln.

At Gainsbro', 74, Mr. David Hopkins. —76, Mrs. Palmer.—Mr. Charles Charlton. —76, Mrs. Harrison.

At Stamford, 80, Mrs. Spencer.—72, Mr. W. Peasgood.—62, Mrs. Bee.

At Grantham, at an advanced age, Mr. Edward Harvey.

At Wisbech, 29, Susan, youngest daughter of the late John Johnson, esq. of Leverington.

At Harlaxton, near Grantham, 86, Mr. Robert Jackson.—At Barkston, 78, Mrs. Mackender.—At Scotterthorpe, Mr. John Foster.—At Gretton, Mrs. Laxton. At

At Boston, 20, Miss Sarah Storr.

At Coningsby, after a tedious illness, Mr. Benjamin Hutson.—At Holbeach, 28, Mr. William Martin.

At Peterborough, 62, Mrs. A. Sheppeard.

At Louth, 47, Mrs. Ann Chatterson.—80, Mrs. Ann Green.—At Scamblesby, 57, Mr. Wm. Hurd.—At Burgh, 62, Mrs. Harpham.—At Woodthorpe, 84, Mrs. Bellamy.—At Ryall, 73, Mr. Warner.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The inclosure, says the *Leicester Chronicle*, of that very extensive tract of land, Charnwood Forest, is proceeding very rapidly. Immense numbers of people have been employed this spring, in fencing, levelling, draining, ploughing, floating, planting, and otherwise bringing it into a state of cultivation. Farm-houses, cottages, and barns, in various situations, are rising up. A very neat church, near the centre of the forest, is almost finished.

We have several letters from this and the adjoining counties, complaining of the deplorable state of all trade; and the expectations formed from the renewed intercourse with America, seem to be grievously disappointed.

Married.] Mr. J. Higginson, of Leicester, to Miss Elizabeth Bent, of Gilmorton.

At Barwell, Mr. G. Toone, of Woolvey, to Miss Mary Dalton, of Barwell.

At Leicester, Mr. Eden, of Poulshott, Wilts, to Miss Fisher, of Wanlip.—Mr. Hughes, to Miss E. Edwyn, of Leicester.

Mr. Fletcher, of Postland, to Miss Exton, of Crowland Bank, Rutland.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Gardiner.—Mrs. Mary Browne.—Mr. Joseph Spencer.—Mr. Thomas Laxton.—Mr. Green.—Mr. James Bonnor.—56, Mrs. Basset.

At Loughborough, 80, Mr. Hallam.

At Bagworth Moat, Mrs. Frost.—At Mountsorrel, 61, Mrs. Brown.—At Hornsghold, 33, Mrs. Pateman.—At Knighton Lodge, 78, Alice, relict of Richard Beresford, esq. of Ashborne.—At Walton-on-the-Wolds, 71, Mr. Andrew Cross.—At Caldecott, Rutland, Mrs. Brown.—At Thurmaston, Mrs. Gandy.—At Medbourn, Mrs. Ashby.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Stephen Finney, of Cheddington, near Leek, to Miss M. Booth, of Newcastle.

Mr. Sargeant, of London, to Miss S. Nickson, of Litchfield.

Mr. Tho. Jukes, of Cotwall, to Miss Jukes, of the Woodhouse.

Mr. Stephen Stone, to Miss Woolley, both of Bilston.

Deputy Assistant Commissary General Cave, to Miss Eliza Anne Johnson, of Great Haywood.

Mr. A. Wright, late of Birmingham, to Miss Reynolds, of Wallsall.

Died.] At Stafford, 38, Mr. Edw. Tomlinson, of Macclesfield.—16, Mr. S. Hitchcock, only son of the late Charles H. esq. of Rugeley.

At Wolverhampton, 65, Mr. Isaac Collingwood.

At Eadon, near Leek, the Rev. Thomas Myddleton, incumbent.

At Uttoxeter, 94, Mrs. Richards.

At Stone, Mr. Myatt, the oldest clerk of the Navigation Office.

At Tutbury, John Butt, esq.—At Lane End, remarkably sudden, Mrs. Salt.—At Longport, George Rogers, esq.

At Newcastle, 63, Mr. T. O. Smith.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Birmingham Proof House Act has passed the House of Commons, and affords an important security to the public in the use of fire-arms.

Married.] Ramsay Sutherland, esq. of Harper's Hill, to Miss Jane Paul, of Erdington Cottage.

Christopher Robt. Wren, esq. of Wroxall-house, to Anne, daughter of Tho. Biggs, esq. of Pedmore.

Mr. Edw. Taylor, of Birmingham, to Miss Sarah Noulton, of London.

Mr. Matthew Evans, to Mrs. Needham, both of Warwick.

Mr. J. Carter, of Coventry, to Miss Ratcliffe, of Willenhall.

Mr. Chas. Swinburn, of Birmingham, to Miss Field, of Wood Green, Wednesbury.

Mr. Jonathan Bray, of Coventry, to Miss Harvey, of Allesley.

Mr. John Goodall, to Miss Ann Walter, both of Birmingham.

Mr. G. Eld, jun. of Foleshill Mills, to Miss South, of Coventry.

Died.] At Warwick, 39, after a long illness, Mr. Perry.—Mrs. Baly.—70, Mr. Daniel Umbers.

At Birmingham, 53, Mrs. Eliz. Tibbetts.—31, Mr. W. Horton, jun. of Wolverhampton.—27, Mrs. Eliz. Small.—Mrs. Eleanor Westley.—Mrs. Boden.—74, Mr. Robert Kildick, a truly honest man.—48, Mr. John Bacon.—Suddenly, Mr. Jas. Gough.—Mr. Edw. Farmer, accountant.—11, Peter Wyons, son of Mr. Peter W.—Mrs. Groom.—Mrs. Ruth Geast, widow of the late Lieut. Geo. G. of the Royal Marines.

At Coleshill, 10, Edw. Michael, second son of the Rev. John Hutton.—At Cannock, Mrs. Rebecca Dawes.

At Coventry, Mr. Serjeant Bushill.—32, Mrs. C. Lloyd.

At Sheldon, Mr. John Richards.—At Carnock, C. Cotterill, esq.—At Southam, 71, the Rev. Samuel Sandys.—At Bradley, Mr. Wm. Sacock.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Harris, of Moreton Corbet, to Miss Turner, of Wellington.

Mr. Penny, to Miss Mellichope, of Clee Hill.

Mr. Benj. Payne, of Kinaston, to Mrs. Probert.

Mr. Geo. Collier, of Wellington, to Miss Ann Masefield.

Mr. Lawrence, to Mrs. Lloyd, both of Shrewsbury.

Mr. J. Rudge, of Longden Wood, to Miss Priscilla Harris, of Lower Oakley, near Bishop's-castle.

At Pontesbury, Mr. Richard Jones, of Castle-place, to Miss Ann Phillips, of Wood Hall.

Mr. Clarke, of Widgen Hill Farm, to Miss Fencott.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, 25, Mr. James Hill.—Mrs. Barbara Sandford, daughter of the late H. S. esq. of the Isle of Up Rossall.

At Ludlow, 68, Mr. Tho. Smith, a man of sound judgment and strict probity.

At Oswestry, Charles Henry, eldest son of Tho. Longueville Jones, esq.

At Tazley, near Bridgnorth, Mrs. Tailer.—At Preston Gubbals, Mr. Clayton.—At Wittingslow, near Church Stretton, 100, *Eliz. Roberts.*

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Broady, to Miss Martin, both of Bromsgrove.

Sam. Mitchell, esq. of Hornsey, Middlesex, to Miss Matilda Michael, of the Blanquetts, near Worcester.

The Rev. Jos. Fletcher, of St. Edmundhall, Oxford, to Mrs. Key, of Spring Grove, near Bewdley.

Mr. Wm. Bancks, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miss Cath. Allport, of Bewdley.

Died.] At Worcester, 83, Mrs. Sar. Edmunds.—At Merriman's Hall, near this city, Mary, wife of the Rev. W. Stafford.—The Rev. Thomas Fountaine, one of his majesty's chaplains in ordinary, prebendary of Worcester, vicar of Bromsgrove, and of Torrington, in Herefordshire.

At Kidderminster, 40, H. Broom, esq.

At Stourbridge, 20, Mr. Chas. Hambling.

At Cumberton, Mr. John Barnett, jun.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The clothes of the Duchess of Norfolk lately caught fire at Holme Lacey, and she would have been burnt to death, had she not been laid in an horizontal position, *as so often recommended in this Magazine;* when the accident was attended with no other ill effect, than a slight burn in the hand of the servant.

Married.] At Hampton Bishop, H. Raymond, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Hannington.

Mr. John Powell, of Foy, to Mary, daughter of Edw. Jones, esq. of Sellack.

Edw. Yarworth, esq. of Frostrey, in the county of Monmouth, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Vaughan, esq. of Laurothall.

Died.] At Clirow-court, Eleanor, wife of the Rev. Hugh John Powell.—At Eggleton, 57, Mrs. Hollings.—At Sapey-mill, 60, Mr. Robert Smith.—At Colwall-court, 63, Mr. John King.—At Sandford-court, Miss Freeman, only daughter of Francis F. esq.—At Pentlaith, at an advanced age, Mr. Thomas Williams.—At Windley, 77, J. Chrees, esq.—At Kingland, Mrs. Ward.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The new bridge is proceeding with rapidity at Chepstow.

The new Pump Room at Gloucester Spa was lately opened with great eclat.

Messrs. Evans and Jelf lay the blame of the recent stoppage of their Gloucester bank on their London bankers.

The Gloucestershire farmers, with exemplary spirit, have petitioned the House of Commons against the Income Tax, which assumes, without appeal, the profits of a farmer to be $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the rental.

There has been a sharp, but well maintained, controversy in the GLOUCESTER JOURNAL between the land-owners and the manufacturers in regard to their relative worth in society; but all such discussions only remind us of the fable of Menenius Agrippa.

Married.] Mr. Joshua Thomas, of Kingstanley, to Miss Sarah Lewis, of Ebley, near Stroud.

Mr. Wm. Blyth, of Bristol, to Miss Ann Edwards, of Newport, Monmouthshire.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wm. Taylor, to Miss Wright.

Mr. Peter B. Eaton, to Miss Deans, both of Bristol.

Mr. John Surrage, of Bristol, to Charlotte, daughter of John Baker, of Tiverton.

Mr. Wm. Grimes, to Miss Sophia Rich, of Kingsdown.

Capt. Edw. Vickerman, of London, to Miss Mary Ann Taylor, of Bristol; and Mr. Robt. Wilson, to Sophia, her sister.

Mr. John Ball, of Minchinhampton, to Miss Martha Purchas, of Ross.

Mr. J. Smith, to Miss Sarah Cryer, both of Wick and Apson.

Died.] At the Manor-house, Charfield, after a lingering illness, Lieut.-col. Walton, late of the first regt. of Life Guards.

At Clifton, the Right Hon. Lady Frances Flood.

At Gloucester, Lieut. W. Bubb, of the Royal Waggon-train.—Mrs. Miles.—On College-green, Mrs. Marsh, relict of Dr. M. of Highworth, Wilts.—In Barton-street, 64, Mr. Wm. Price, Russia merchant.—Mrs. Read.

At Bristol, Mr. Wm. Read.—Mrs. Helena Spurrier.—Mrs. Rice.—Harriet, daughter of the late John Danbeny, esq.—80, Mrs. Bishop.—On Colston's Parade, Mrs. Gratian Kington.

At Chepstow, Mr. T. Hawkesford.—24, John Jones, esq. surgeon: his many virtues will long endear his memory to his friends, and extensive circle of acquaintance.

At Monmouth, after a lingering illness, Miss Ann Woore.

At Cheltenham, 63, Mrs. Entwistle, mother of Mrs. Coutts, London.

At Cirencester, 24, Mary, wife of Stephen Wilkins, esq. and daughter of William Laurence, esq.

At

At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Brown.

At Newent, after a long illness, 80, Chas. Ayerigg, esq.—At Preston, Mr. Edward Sutton.—At Tetbury, Mrs. Overbury.—At Kingstanley, Mrs. Hurcomb.—At Broad Marston, Mr. Charles Clayton.—At Wotton, Mrs. Ann Barnard.—At Charlton, near Tetbury, John Hornidge, esq.—At Elkstone, 66, Mrs. Bennett, relict of the late, and mother of the present, Mr. B. of this place.

At Shipston-on-Stour, 66, Mr. John Fyken, of Smithfield Bars, London.—At Didmarton, at an advanced age, Mr. White, farmer.

At Stanley St. Leonard, Mrs. Beard.

OXFORDSHIRE.

It appears that in 1814 the Thames navigation received for tolls, towing, and passage-boats, 11,260l.; but paid for various costs 12,637l.

The Oxford society for the relief of distressed travellers, &c. gave in twelve months 39l. 10s. in permanent relief, and 32l. 2s. 2d. to distressed strangers. But the society finds it will require 250l. per annum.

Married.] At Fringford, Mr. Woodward, of Bicester, to Miss Mansfield, of Fringford.

C. Thorpe, esq. of Buckland, Berks, to Miss Adams, eldest daughter of J. A. esq.

Mr. Robert Badcock, to Miss Elizabeth Parrott.

Mr. Tho. Slatter, to Miss Williams, both of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, 33, Mr. Wm. Groves.—29, Mrs. H. Moore.—57, Mr. Jarvis.—64, Mrs. Duke.—Mrs. Tyrrell.

At Banbury, Mrs. Gunn.—Mr. Samuel Gardner.

At Garsington, 76, Mr. Tho. Juggins.—At Cowley, Mr. Tho. King.—At Headington, 52, Mr. Tho. Taylor.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

Married.] The Rev. Chas. Golding, to Charlotte Ann, daughter of the late Richard Palmer, esq. of Holme Park, Berks.

Henry Sprigg, esq. of Wenham-court, Bucks, to Mrs. Whitfield, of Salt-hill.

Mr. Tho. Okins, of Tetsworth, to Miss Davis, of High Wycombe, Bucks.

C. Thorpe, esq. of Buckland, Berks, to Miss Adams, of Oxford.

Died.] At Chawley, near Cumner, Berks, greatly regretted, 65, Mrs. Godfrey.

At her cottage in Bucks, 80, Mrs. Jane Curtis, relict of John C. a day labourer. The gratitude of this good woman ought to be recorded. A few days previous to her dissolution she sold her cottage and some acres of land for 500l. which she left to a clergyman in Hampshire, whose judicious advice and kind admonitions had greatly tended to the benefit of her family. Her two daughters, one married to a gentleman of fortune, the other to a gentleman farmer in Northamptonshire, had offered to settle on the clergyman 100l. per annum during his life, which he refused, and therefore the old lady said that she could do no less than leave him the above sum.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Married.] Mr. J. Walters, of Barley, to Miss Sarah Olley, of Norwich.

The Rev. John Emens, to the daughter of the Rev. John Grantham, vicar of Cadney, Lincolnshire.

Died.] At Bedford, the lady of Charles Abbot, D.D. one of the masters of the grammar school of this town.—The widow of Alderman Chapman.

At St. Albans, 69, Mrs. Charlotte Brown, wife of James B. esq.

At Amwell-house, 43, after a lingering illness, Jos. Hooper, esq. youngest son of the late Dr. Jos. H.

At Tring, Herts, the Rev. Mr. Rees, baptist minister.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

The measles and scarlet fever have caused a great mortality lately at Hardingstone.

The branch canal between the river Nen, at Northampton, and the Grand Junction Canal, which gives a water communication from Northampton to all parts of the kingdom, was lately opened. The day being remarkably fine, a multitude of persons assembled to witness the first arrival of boats, several of which were laden with various kinds of merchandize, manufactured goods, &c. from Ireland, Liverpool, Manchester, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, London, Bristol, &c. and upwards of twenty with coals.

Married.] H. Boulton, esq. of South Luffenham, Rutland, to Emma, daughter of T. Lane, esq. of Knuston-hall, Northamptonshire.

Died.] At Northampton, 56, the Rev. B. Hill, rector of Plumpton.

At Kislingbury, 59, the Rev. Isaac Knott, vicar of Ilmberscome, Somerset.

At Kettering, the Rev. Andrew Fuller, many years pastor of the Baptist church in that town, and secretary of the Baptist missionary society, from its commencement in 1792. From the eminence of his talents as a minister, and from his laborious exertions in conducting and promoting the missions in India, his loss will be very seriously felt by the denomination of which he was a bright and distinguished ornament, while all friends of christianity, who are acquainted with him or his labours, will deeply sympathize in this afflicting event.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

A Mr. Headley, of Cambridge, has published that—many cases of remittent and low nervous fevers having occurred in the University of Cambridge, more particularly in two colleges, and that four deaths having taken place unfortunately in a short interval, much alarm and many unfounded

rumours were spread. He says, there can be no doubt, that they have arisen from a morbid constitution of the atmosphere generally, aggravated by unfavourable local situation; and that it will not be found to be peculiarly endemic to Cambridge.

Some brutal bipeds lately disgraced themselves and the police, by turning some hawks upon some rooks at Newmarket; and the barbarous assaults of the carnivorous birds on the defenceless rooks, we are told, served as matter of sport to these monsters. The spectators, who are described as being so much entertained, would have been quite as much diverted, had they seen the proprietors of the hawks turned into an arena of wild beasts, and heard their yells while they were torn in pieces.

Married.] Mr. Marshall, of Parson Drove, in the Isle of Ely, to Miss Maria Ingles, of Over.

Mr. James Nutter, merchant, of Cambridge, to Susan, daughter of Salisbury Dunn, esq. of Burwell.

Rev. T. Richards, B.A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Eliza Frances, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Chancellor Hollingbery, vicar of Icklesham, Sussex.

Died.] At Cambridge, in Emmanuel College, 20, Mr. James Dusatoy, student.—Mrs. Presgrave.—20, Edward, son of John Ingle, esq. student of St. John's College.—Mrs. Paul.

At Ely, after a long illness, Mr. James Reynolds, post-master of that place.

At Newmarket, Mr. Moody.

At Bottisham, 80, Mrs. Kettle.—At Waterbeach, after a confinement of five years, Miss Elizabeth Youngman.

NORFOLK.

The following advertisement from the *Bury Post* will, we conclude, open the eyes of the people of England to their relative situation, more than a hundred speeches in or out of parliament. "War:—Taxes:—Low Prices:—Farmers in Danger of Ruin. The Rev. Arthur Young, of Bradfield, in Suffolk, is about to return to an estate in his possession, of above nine thousand acres of as rich land as any in the world, in the Crimea, the most beautiful province in the Russian empire. The climate has been celebrated by many writers. *The present proprietor, during a residence of five years upon the estate, never saw the face of a tax-gatherer, nor ever paid a single farthing, except a stamp upon the purchase.* The estate is within twelve miles of a sea-port, by which all sorts of corn, and other products, are exported to the Mediterranean; Mr. Young is ready to receive proposals from such farmers as are willing to go with him on contract, either to hire such land as they shall choose for any length of lease, or to purchase it at the price of from 20s. to 40s. the English acre; with the power to take just the quantity that may suit them. Direct to the Rev. Arthur Young, 32, Sackville-street, Piccadilly."

A sharp press was lately attempted at Yarmouth, which met with the most determined resistance from the shipwrights and others, who, armed with axes and other implements, proceeded to the rescue of eight of their companions, who had been seized by *the gang*. They succeeded in liberating seven, after destroying one of the ships' boats.

Married.] Mr. Binge, chemist and druggist, of Lynn, to Miss E. Jolly, of Fen Ditton, Cambridgeshire.

Mr. John Fulcher, of Wymondham, to Miss Story, of the Park Farm.

Mr. W. Gowns, to Miss Elizabeth Cobb, of East Dereham.

Mr. John Dingle, to Isabella, daughter of Mr. Thomas Grant, both of Norwich.

Mr. John Bush, to Miss Mary Cole, both of Norwich.

Mr. T. Scott, to Miss Scott, both of Walsingham.

Mr. Charles Dobson, of All Saint's, to Miss M. A. Flint, of St. John's, Maddermarket, Norwich.

Died.] At Norwich, 19, Mr. Nudd, of St. Michael's at Plea.—Mrs. Garwood.—89, John Beevor, M.D. many years an eminent physician.—Mr. Palmer.—Mr. Richard Follows, one of the Society of Friends.

At Yarmouth, 74, Mr. W. Hooper.—60, Mrs. Jay, relict of Capt. Thomas Jay, of the Hunter revenue cutter.—82, Mrs. Aldham.—Mr. Richard Cordran.

At Badleigh, Wallace, eldest son of the late Dr. Reeve, of Norwich.

At East Dereham, the wife of Mr. Charles Ostler.—After a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Horsley.—At Pulham, 47, Mr. Robert Shildrick.—At North Walsham, 46, Mr. W. Forster, solicitor.—At Coltishall, 40, Mr. William Rump.—At Crow-hall, Denver, Mrs. Dering, wife of J. T. D. esq.—At Bircham Tefts, of a rapid decline, 21, Mr. James Low.

SUFFOLK.

At a public meeting of the postmasters and innkeepers of Suffolk, it was stated, that five pair of horses cost 8l. 5s. per week; and the boys, &c. 3l. 7s. amounting to 616l. per annum; that three chaises cost 240l.; the horses 300l.; and the harness 100l.; the interest and wear and tear of which, carries the total to 848l. They then state, that four journeys per week, of thirteen mile-stages, exclusive of duty at 1s. 3d. per mile, would produce but 845l.

Married.] Mr. Samuel Hutson, of Southwold, to Miss Briggs, of Dunwich.

J. Wilson, capt. in the 28th regiment, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Leror, rector of Long Melford.

Mr. Sharp, of Maldon, to Miss Stow, of Sudbury.

H. Nazer,

H. Nazer, esq. R.N. to Miss Louisa Woolnough, of Hollesley.

Mr. Worlnough, of Walberswick, to Miss Amy Lock, of Wrentham.

Robert Aylmer, esq. of Barrow-Green, to Miss Ellen Boughen, of Soham Touey.

Mr. Charles Clarance, of Great Parndon, to Miss Marshall, only daughter of the Rev. W. Marshall, of Steeple Bumpstead.

Henry Bence Bence, esq. of Thorington-hall, to Elizabeth Susanna, youngest daughter of Nicholas Starkie, esq. of Frenchwood.

Mr. Gudgeon, jun. of Bury, to Miss E. Pooley, of Ipswich.

Died.] At Ipswich, 66, Mrs. Clarke.

At Woodbridge, Mr. Robert Mays.—Mrs. Mathew.

At Bury, 98, Mr. William Miller; his death is said to have been occasioned by a cold caught from being put into a damp bed when in London.—82, Thomas Umfreville, gent.

At Bungay, Miss Lucy Bobbitt.

At Woolverston Park, at an advanced age, Charles Berners, esq. whose hospitality and liberal conduct to his tenantry and dependants, will make his loss sincerely regretted.—At Risby, 70, Mr. Jacques.—28, Miss Mary.

At Combs, Mr. Kemball, jun.—At Glemsford, 82, Mrs. Mann.—At Shimpling, Mrs. Cawston.—At Melford, 79, Mrs. Ann White, who had lived sixty years in one family.—Mrs. Coe.—At Barton-Mills, Mrs. Sharpe.—At Southwood Park, Miss Elizabeth Ann Last.—At Ickworth-house, near Bury, 70, Mr. Samuel Glanville.—At Grove-Cottage, Wicklewood, Miss Catchpole, after a lingering and painful illness.—At Mildenhall, 84, Mrs. S. Hailstone.

ESSEX.

The vast establishments of Woodbridge and some other barracks, which cost the country such immense sums, were lately sold for the price of the materials; but those at Woodbridge were claimed as the property of the ground landlord.

Married.] Mr. Maurice Mason, surgeon, of St. Osyth, to Mrs. Anne Dean, relict of W. D. esq. late of Tolleshunt D'Arcy Hall.

At Colchester, William Hawkins, esq. to Mary Ann Warwick, of Southwark.

William Harris, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss Sarah Hawkins, of Colchester.

Mr. C. Clarance, of Great Parndon, to the only daughter of the Rev. Mr. Marshall, of Steeple Bumsted.

Mr. Henry Harvey, of Thaxted Lodge, to Miss Mary Ann Witham, of Canfield Hall.—Mr. James Brown, of Bridge-house Farm, to Miss Bentley, of Felsted, Essex.

Charlas Davis, esq. of Great Wigborough, to Clarinda Blyth; and, on the same day, William Davis, esq. to Rosetta Blyth, sister to the former lady, and of Great Totham.

Died.] Thomas Sumner, esq. 68, many years an active magistrate for this county.

At Mill Hill, near Billericay, universally respected, 75, John Ward, esq.

At Chelmsford, 29, Mrs. Mary Potter.

At Colchester, 27, Mr. F. Goslin.

At Lucking-house, in Great Maplestead, 71, John Freeborn, gent.

At Langford Mill, 68, John Stammers, esq. whose death will be long lamented by his acquaintance, and by the poor, to whom he was a liberal benefactor.

At Harwich, 67, Mrs. Deborah Barnes.

At Braintree, 82, Mrs. Rebecca Tiffen.

KENT.

Mr. DOWTON, the favourite London comedian, has become the proprietor of the several Kentish Theatres.

The Kent Agricultural Society have distributed some paltry premiums to servants in husbandry, and it is to be regretted that its means are so limited.

COLONEL WARDLE, having disposed of his mills and brewery at Tunbridge, has embarked with his family to settle in France.

Married.] Mr. E. Holtburn, to the only daughter of Mr. Alderman Pout, of Canterbury.

Mr. Henry Tomlin, to Miss Chase, both of Chatham.

Rev. J. Williams, of Canterbury, to Miss Smallwood, of Mile-end-road, London.

Mr. Charles Nettle, to Miss Catherine Tookey, both of New Romney.

At Folkestone, Mr. Stephen Penfold, to Miss Alice Cullen.—Mr. W. E. Jolliffe, of Southampton, to Miss Castle, of Folkestone.—Mr. Philip Upton, to Miss Mary Overden.

Jeremiah Terry, esq. of Romper's-hall, to Miss Ann Heaver, of Wrotham.

Mr. Henry James, of Maidstone, to Miss Charlotte Bigg, of Lenham.

Mr. Charles Edmund Gordall, of Normanton, Notts, to Miss Bates, of Canterbury.

At Biddenden, Mr. R. Kadwell, to Miss E. Eastwood.

Mr. W. Turner, to Miss Turner, of Whitstable.

Mr. Henry Spittall, of Milton, to Miss Anne Goulding, of Newington.

Mr. William Boucher, of Rochester, to Miss Chambers, of the Delce Farm, near that city.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mr. J. Claris.—81, Mrs. Paine.—75, Mr. Riquebourgh, one of the brothers of St. John's Hospital.—Mr. John Harvey.—78, Mr. John Snelling, another brother of St. John's Hospital.—28, Mrs. Rolfe.—John Wigzell.

At Folkestone, 22, Mr. Richard Barber.—22, Mr. William Gittins.—57, Mrs. Elizabeth Boxer.—Mrs. Pettett.

At Dover, 27, Mr. Harrower.—Mr. Goldfinch.—Mrs. Elizabeth Proctor.

At Rochester, Mr. T. Picks.

At Maidstone, in an advanced age, Mrs. Read.—Mrs. Attchin.—Mr. Edward Ind.

At

At Hythe, Mrs. Fagg.—Mrs. Kemp.

At Chatham, Mr. John Gulver.—Mr. W. Hore.

At Gravesend, 24, Mrs. Bevan.

At Cranbrook, Mrs. Pile.—At Sarr, Mr. Charles Helman.—At Reculvers, 91, Mr. John Brett.—At Whitstable, 72, Mrs. Thorp.

At Newington, near Hythe, 68, Mr. William Clarke.—At Felderland, 67, Henry Matson, esq. one of the jurats of the corporation of Sandwich.—At Benenden, 91, Mrs. Ralf.

At the Shrubbery, Chipstead, 88, Mrs. Elizabeth Polhill. Of this very amiable and excellent lady, it may with great truth be said, that she filled the relative situations of daughter, sister, aunt, and friend, in the most exemplary manner. Though her life had been protracted to a great age, as she had uniformly been actuated by a due sense of religion, so her end proved how well her sense of it had been founded; inasmuch as the greatest serenity of mind prevailed through the whole period of her decline; her end was most truly blessed, as her departure was so easy that those who surrounded her bed were not aware of it, and could not for a time believe she was no more. As her religion was pure, so were her charities private and beneficial. She has left a name most justly endeared to all who knew her, and her surviving relations will long lament their loss, the poor will also that of a most kind and benevolent friend. This humble tribute of respect is paid to the memory of much departed worth, by one who had long known her real goodness and great virtues, and who most sincerely feels the loss he has sustained.

SUSSEX.

The Baron's Hall, at Arundel Castle, the romantic seat of the Duke of Norfolk, is fitting up with increased magnificence, preparatory to a fete which the noble owner is about to give to all the barons of England, on the 25th of June, in celebration of the centenary of the signature of *Magna Charta*.

Married.] Mr. George Monks, of Sutton, to Miss Smith, of Egypt.

The Rev. John Bulwell, of Worthing, to Miss Susan Neve, of Pettistree.

Mr. Scrase, of Peynings, to Miss Marhant, of Perching.

Captain Melville, 68th foot, to Miss Webster, niece of the late Sir Godfrey W.

Vice-Admiral John Wells, to Miss Jane Dealtry, of Rottingdean.

Died.] At Chichester, Miss Powell, sister to Mr. Powell, collector of the customs.

At Brighton, greatly lamented, Honour Elizabeth, wife of R. Day, esq.—89, a celebrated bathing woman, Martha Gun.

At Edburton, 60, Mr. Chas. Marchant.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Dring, of Newport, to Miss Jane Linnington, of Portsmouth.

Mr. C. Hill, to Miss Mary Hollis, both of Newport, Isle of Wight.

Mr. Middleton, of Landport-terrace, to Mrs. Hawkins, of Andover.

Mr. George Pratt, of Portsea, to Miss Lucy Long, of Downton, Wilts.

Mr. John Pittis, to Miss Catharine Fleet, of Hambledon.

Mr. Rowe, surgeon, to Miss Ellis, both of Portsea.—Mr. Roe, to Miss H. Foot.

Lieut. E. Stephens, to Miss Camben, of West Cowes.

Lieut. Pickernell, R. N. to Miss Cannaway, of Portsmouth.

Richard Guy, esq. of London, to Miss King, of Andover.—Mr. Munroe, to Miss Sarah Hill.

Died.] At Portsmouth, 23, Mr. George Leggatt, of London.

At Winchester, 19, Miss Ann Budd.

At Portsea, William Chivers, esq.

At Southampton, in Bonham-house, after a long illness, Sir George Thomas, bart. of Dale Park, Sussex.

At Gosport, 70, Richard Reeks, esq.—82, Mr. Lucas.—Mrs. Webb.—Mr. Chubb.

At Lyndhurst, 73, James Buck, esq.

At Hursley, 36, Mrs. Heathcote, relict of Rev. Samuel H.—At Hythe, near Southampton, the wife of Charles Godfrey, esq.—At Titchfield, Mrs. Goodwin.—At Ivy-Bridge, Mrs. Campbell, daughter of the late Sir Charles Douglas, bart.

At Chidham, Mr. Byerly.—Charles Wall, esq. of Norman-court; he was riding by the side of his carriage, in which was Mrs. Wall, when he fell from his horse and expired.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Wm. Baden, esq. of Walcot, near Swindon, to Miss Neeves, of Draycot.

James Pearce, esq. of Upton Scudamore, to Ann Arabella, daughter of Mark Glass, esq. of Orcheston St. Mary.

At Malmsbury, Mr. T. Browning, to Miss Sarah Robins.

Died.] At Weavern Mills, near Corsham, 23, the wife of Mr. James Garner.—At Potterne, 87, Mr. Tanner.—At Wroughton, near Swindon, the wife of Maurice King, esq.—At Winsley, Capt. Marshall, adjutant to the Bath Forum volunteers.—At Stalbridge, 48, Mr. William Parsons.

At Mere, the wife of Mr. Seymours, solicitor.

At Bradford, Thomas Timbrell, esq.

At Market Lavington, 46, Mr. Thomas L. Willoughby.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The Provident Society of Bath has already collected 1300l. from 76 depositors. The whole is bought in the 5 per cents. for their benefit.

Bath is about to be lighted with gas, and no place in the world will better suit the brilliancy of the gas-lights. No objection to them has appeared in London from the winter's experience. They are safe, clean, brilliant, and economical.

Married.]

Married.] G. W. Poole, esq. of Stocumber, to Miss Mary Tucker, of Axminster.

Richard Phelp, esq. of Ashgrove, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Bridge, esq. of Winford Eagle, Dorset.

Henry Sturge, esq. of Lanbridge, to Miss Ann Watson, of Bath.

The Rev. Warre Squire Bradley, vicar of Chard, and prebendary of Ashill, to Miss Foster, of Ringston.

Mr. Thomas Backwell, to the second daughter of H. Smith, esq. of St. George's.

The Rev. T. Lissey, of Frome, to Miss Martha Easthorpe, of Tewkesbury.

R. T. Lucas, esq. of Baron's Down Park, to Miss Williams, of Swansea.

At Bridgewater, Mr. William Deane, to Mrs. Wood.

At Shepton Mallet, Mr. J. Withers, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late Mr. John Murray.

Died.] At Bath, on the South Parade, James Bruce, esq. late of the island of St. Vincent's.—John Stuart, esq. of Castleton, Scotland.—Mr. Tregerthen, sen.—The Rev. Richard Bleamire, A.M. formerly of Pembroke-college, Oxford.—Abraham de Reimer, esq. of the Custom-house, London.—Mrs. Mary Ann Buchanan.—79, John Horton, esq. one of the aldermen of this city.

At Taunton, 56, Mr. Edward Jones.

At Chew Magna, Miss Maria Fisher.

At Brislington, Mr. H. Holbecke.

At Westmonckton, near Taunton, 21, Harriet Bird.—At Yatton, 21, Mr. Benj. Parsons.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. William Shepherd, to Miss Elizabeth Parsons, of Sherborne.

Andrew Lithgow, esq. of Glendermot, Ireland, to Miss Eliz. Wyke, of Portland.

Mr. Peter Bussell, to Miss Harriet Reech, both of Weymouth.

Charles Stickland, esq. of Dorchester, to Maria, second daughter of Charles Cosens, esq.

Mr. H. Jenkins, of Sturminster Marshall, to Miss Susannah Deau, of Kingston Farm.

Died.] At Sherborne, 84, Mrs. Bellamy, sister of the late Rev. A. Bellamy, of Chetpole: and at Beaminster, greatly lamented, Francis Bellamy, their nephew.—Mr. Robert Chaffey.

At Blandford, of pulmonary consumption, 16, Mason Chamberlin.—At an advanced age, Mr. Bailey.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Great Torrington Agricultural Society have distributed premiums of 8*l.* and 5*l.* to Messrs. J. Norman, R. Stone, and others, for bulls and rams.

The North Devon Society have announced similar classes of premiums.

Two wretches lately galloppèd a mare and a horse, at Ivy Bridge, till they dropped down dead; yet there is no law to punish them!

Married.] Mr. John Thomas, to Miss Elizabeth Holmes, both of Exeter.

John Gilberd Pearce, esq. solicitor, and town clerk of the borough of Southmolton, to Miss Mary Stewell, of that place.

Mr. Edward Kemp, solicitor, of Exeter, to the daughter of the late T. Winter, esq. of Gibraltar.

Mr. J. Dewdney, to Miss Eliz. Pidgeon, of Honiton.

At Tiverton, Mr. John Surrage, of Bristol, to Miss Charlotte Baker, of Chilliscombe.

Mr. J. B. Cock, of Plymouth Dock, to Miss Susan Shapcott, of East Looe.

John M'Kay, esq. of Caithness, to Miss C. Spinluff, of Exeter.

M. Brendon, eldest son of J. B. esq. to Jane, daughter of Daniel Wood, esq. of Milton Abbotts.

Died.] At Exeter, 78, Robert Cross, a member of the Society of Friends, and one of the partners in the General Bank of this city.—Mrs. Halfyard.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Webber.

At Sidmouth, William, eldest son of A. M. Hawkins, M.D. of the Friars, Monmouthshire.

Thomas Bradbridge, esq. 75, of Kingston-house.—The Hon. Mrs. Lysaght, of Eastdown-house, near Barnstaple.

At Broadclyst, after a severe affliction, Miss Susan Matthews: and on the same day, of a consumption, Miss S. Matthews.

At Plymouth, suddenly, Capt. Andrew Saunders, R.N. whose abilities and worth were well known and deservedly respected. The winter of age had not chilled the vernal warmth which his mild and elegant manners, accompanied by a mind uncommonly vigorous and enlightened, had excited in early life. It was impossible to know ANDREW SAUNDERS, and not to love him. He had that in his nature which would have softened ferocity itself into tenderness, and inspired the most unlimited confidence in the very bosom of suspicion. Some have minds and no hearts; others have hearts and no minds; but he was all mind and all heart! His very countenance announced the benevolence that dwelt within; and to great brilliancy of imagination and quickness of conception, he added a profoundly deep and comprehensive mind! It is not always that great talents are accompanied by great rectitude; but his integrity equalled his abilities; and, if his flashes of wit charmed his friends, they idolized him for his virtues, which never required any stimulus. Truth, sincerity, and benevolence, marked his footsteps; and his character was, in all respects, a model for imitation.—

No fulsome praise records the e last remains.
Nor well-brib'd herald proud descent explains.
To such resorts the vain and guilty fly,
T'escape exposure or obscurity;
And thus by fraud our admiration c'aim—
Mocking, in Death's embrace! all sense of shame!

T

The Free-born Muse a nobler mind displays,
And scorns to chaunt a splendid villain's praise;
Her faithful song, in mournful verse, shall tell
How much lamented gen'rous SAUNDERS fell!
To heav'n's blest regions sound his spotless fame,
And proudly consecrate his honor'd name!
Accept, dear friend, my pious, grateful aid,
To shield thy worth from dark oblivion's shade,
That moral worth your honest pride disdain'd,
Should be by servile flattery profan'd.—
When reason thus prepares and guides the mind,
It boldly claims the homage of mankind;
When head and heart in happy union chime,
Each action's virtuous, and each thought sublime;
No void exists within life's measur'd span;
And goodness hails aloud the perfect man!
To chasten'd pleasures all his movements tend;
And such thy life! O, Saunders, to the end,
Proclaims this tribute of thy hapless friend!

M.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Capt. John Barnett, to Miss Nancarrow, both of Gwennap.

Capt. Freeman, to Miss Grace Williams, of Penzance.

Mr. Williams, of St. Austle, to Miss Margaret Lake, of Bodmin.

Mr. Walter Harris, of Wendron, to Miss Grace Menheniot, of Penryn.

Mr. Werry, of Yealmpton, to Miss Snell, of Liskeard.

Died.] At Falmouth, Stephen Bell, esq. commander of the Francis Freeling packet.

At Penryn, 48, Mr. William Slade.—William Richards, esq. solicitor and town-clerk.

At Penzance, 84, Miss Luty, a maiden lady.—The Rev. Mr. Hitchins, vicar of Perran Uthnoe.

At Tregony, 97, Thomas Hennah, esq.

At Cornelly, 79, Mr. John Miners.—At Lostwithiel, Miss Elizabeth Sanders.—103, *Jenn Jacket*; she pursued her usual occupation to the last three months of her life.—At St. Columb, Mr. Joseph Parkyns.

WALES.

A chalybeate spring has recently been discovered in the vicinity of that beautiful bathing place, Tenby, about two miles from the town. It is a clear transparent stream, holding iron in solution with carbonic acid; and similar in its properties to the carbonated chalybeate waters of Cheltenham and Tunbridge.

Married.] At Llannor, John Sothern, esq. of Liverpool, to Miss Mary Carreg.

Mr. J. Jones, jun. of Ty'ney-gongl, town-clerk of Beaumaris, to Miss Bogie.

At Brecon, John Brown, esq. to the daughter of the Rev. D. Williams.

Joseph Venables Lovett, esq. of Belmont, to Miss Margaret Heaton, of Plas Heaton.

Died.] John Lloyd, esq. 66, of Hafodunos and Wygfair, co. Denbigh, F.R. and A.S. LL.D. and bencher of the Middle Temple.

At Aberystwith, the eldest daughter of Edward Locke, esq. of the Customs.

At Llanbedrog Cottage, 23, Major Horsley, 59th regt.

At Aberwheeler, Denbighshire, the lady of Henry L. Bradish, esq.—At Penrhos Mawr, Richard Edmunds, esq.

SCOTLAND.

Died.] In Edinburgh, 41, Henry Siddons, esq. patentee and manager of the theatre. His disorder was water in the chest. As an actor, if not in the first line of excellence, he was always judicious, and manifested strong feeling, as well as a critical knowledge of his author. He possessed literary talents, which frequently contributed to public gratification, in novels, plays, and poetical effusions. When our great actress, Mrs. Siddons, burst forth on the London stage, with a blaze of excellence that probably never will be equalled by any other actress, her son, whom we now lament, performed the part of the child in the tragedy of Isabella. He was some years at the Charter-house, and was intended for the church; but a strong hereditary attachment induced him to devote himself to the stage. He possessed a character in private life of the most amiable nature; and was held in high and merited esteem by all connected with him in business and in friendship. He married the lovely Miss Murray, and has left four children.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At New York, aged 54, Robert Fulton, esq. inventor of the steam-boat, and a man of rare mechanical ingenuity, and great energy of character. He was the *Mons. Français* of Messrs. Pitt and Dundas, and was employed by them to construct catamarans, and other machines of destruction, for which he received munificent grants from the British treasury. At that period he wrote many papers in this Magazine, and was the patron of Mr. Barlow's splendid Columbiad.

At Paris, of wounds received in crossing the Beresina, General Count Legrand.

The Communications signed J. Luckcock; J. Bannantine; A. Z.; J. K.; W. N.; Transplant; Vicarius Humilis; H. Neale; J. Jennings; T. Dick; H.R.; and J.R.; and those on the Grecian Drama; on the Pronunciation of Names of Places; the Tour to the Valley of the Rocks; and Millin's Travels; with the Memoir of Mr. Smirke, and other persons, have been unavoidably deferred.

Notices for the Varieties, &c. should reach us by the 20th.—Amicus is informed that facts relative to the condition of the manufacturing districts, will be acceptable.—Likewise facts relative to the state of France, and other countries involved in the threatened hostilities, are anxiously coveted.—The Index to our first forty volumes is in progress.

At page 408, col. 2, line 26. for "does," read "do."